W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

Genuine Tanglefoot
Fly Paper
AT THE
P. P. P. P.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't Street.
Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893. No. 166

If your COOKING STOVE is used up or unsatisfactory we will allow you its value in exchance for a

Majestic Range

Made of Steel and Maleable Iron and guaranteed to give satisfaction

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

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PITHER & LEISER,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

BOUCHERAT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars.

HIGH CLASS WINES A SPECIALTY.

Always in stock: The Leading Brands of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Preller's Clarets and Sauternes, J. Josephin's Bourgogne, B. Bert & Co.'s Sauternes, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, and other Principal Brands of Champagne, also Jos. Schlitz' Celebrated Milwaukee Beer, and the Leading Brands of English Ales and Porter.

WHISKIES Gooderham & Worts' Rye, and the Best Brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, In bulk and case.

BRANDIES Hennessy, Martel, Jules Robin, Bisquet, Dubouche, in bulk and Case.

Positively no Wines or Liquors Sold in Quantities less than two gallons or one case.

PITHER & LEISER

Successors to Boucherat & Co.

50 PER CENT.

Dry Goods at Half Price

At

THE WESTSIDE

WE OFFER THIS WEEK:

200 yds. Check Tweed, 30c., reduced to 15c.
300 yds. Bedford Cord, 44 inches wide, 40c., at 15c.
250 yds. Double Width Checked Tweed, 35c., at 20c.
400 yds. Fancy English Tweed, 50c., at 25c.
600 yds. Double Width French Twills, 50c. at 25c.
450 yds. Double Width Tweeds, 75c., at 40c.
Black French Cashmeres and Fancy Black Dress Goods, at about half price.
Jackets, Capes and Blouses at Clearance Prices.

A SPECIAL LINE OF
25 doz. Suede Musquetare GLOVES, in Black and Colored, 10 button lengths, worth $1 to $1.25. Sale price, 65c.

SEE WINDOWS.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist.
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
Large shipment of New Goods just received.
BASKETS,
HAMPERS,
FLOWER POTS,
PAPER NAPKINS, &c.
Prices lower than ever.
T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons that on and after this date I will not pay any bills unless obtained upon my written order.
ETIENNE VERDIER,
South Saanich.
Victoria, 14th July, 1893.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENCY.

J. St. Clair Blackett
74 Yates Street,
GENERAL AGENT UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.
Fire Insurance Written at Lowest Rates.
Collections promptly made.
City Property a Specialty.

Spectacle Wearers
Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the
ONLY OPTICIANS
In British Columbia,
F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A cook and general servant.—Wages $30 per month. No washing.—Apply 291 Yates street, 6 p.m. j18-3t.

FOR SALE—A snap for campers, square tent 9x9x9, thick canvas and wood lined, with double floor, quite new. Address "Tramp," Times office. j18-2t

BOAT WANTED—Immediately; to hold 4 or 5 persons; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Address, giving price and where can be seen, R. D., Times office.

WANTED—For about two months, young man as office assistant; must have had some experience. Address H., Times office. jy18-2t.

OVERLAND TO THE PACIFIC.

100 YEARS AGO.

A Mass Meeting

Of the members of the Pioneer, St. George's, St. Andrew's, Sons of Erin and Sir William Wallace Societies, and others interested in the early history of British Columbia, are invited to attend in the

Pioneer Hall, on Thursday Evening, 20th Inst.,

At 8 o'clock to commemorate the arrival of

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

At the Pacific Coast one hundred years ago and to suggest what memorial may be agreed on in honor of that historical event.

By order of the Provisional Committee.
jy18-td

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Grant Horne, of the city of Nanaimo, British Columbia, merchant, has by deed dated the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to James Hill Lawson, of the city of Victoria, B.C., gentleman, for the benefit of his creditors, which said deed was executed by the said Adam Grant Horne and James Hill Lawson on the 17th day of July, 1893.

All persons having claims against the said Adam Grant Horne are required to send them in on or before the 17th day of August, 1893, to the said assignee, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignee shall then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of July, 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignee.
July 18-10t.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Provisions of the "Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act.

Notice is hereby given that William Peter Saniger, of the city of Victoria, merchant, by a certain deed dated and executed by him on the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned to me, James Hastie, of the same place, accountant, all his real and personal property for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably or proportionately, and without preference or priority, all his creditors their just debts. The said deed was executed by me, James Hastie, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1893. All persons having claims against the said assignor are requested to send them in on or before the 31st day of July, 1893, to me, the undersigned, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming. All persons indebted to the said assignor are also requested to pay the amounts due by them to the said assignor on or before the above date.

Dated, Victoria, 17th July, A. D. 1893.
JAMES HASTIE.
July 18-3t.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $85,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,398.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

TRYON WAS TO BLAME

Lord Guildford's and Staff-Commander Smith's Evidence.

VICE-ADMIRAL ADMITTED HIS FAULT

"This Is Entirely My Doing; I am to Blame," Were His Words.

Captain Burke Continues His Narrative—Reticent as to the Admiral's Actions Previous to the Disaster—Twelve Men Drowned at the Danube's Iron Gates.

Valetta, July 17.—Capt. Bourke, continuing his evidence before the board of enquiry aboard H.M.S. Hibernia, displayed extreme reluctance to say what passed between himself and Admiral Tryon, who, had he lived, might have qualified the report of the conversation. In reply to further questions put by the prosecution, he says he was atop of the fore charthouse when the first signal was hoisted. He did not then say anything to Admiral Tryon, who was talking jocularly with the staff-commander about other matters. He did not remember about the signal to turn inwards being hoisted. He explained that the Victoria's turning diameter at the ordinary speed was just under six hundred yards with the extreme helm at 35 degrees. The helm was usually used at 28 degrees, and gave an estimated circle of 800 yards. The Camperdown's turning circle was practically the same.

Capt. Winslow, the prosecutor—"Did you ask permission to reverse the port screw when the signal was hauled down?"

Capt. Bourke—"Directly after the signal was hauled down and the helm put over, the ship having swung about two points with the extreme helm, I addressed the Admiral thus: 'We shall come very close to the Camperdown.' Then I turned to my aide de camp, Middle Lanyon, and told him to take the Camperdown's distance. To the best of my recollection, when I addressed the Admiral, he looked up, but made no reply. After I spoke to Lanyon, I added the remark to him, 'We had better do something, we shall come very close to the Camperdown.' All this time we were turning. Receiving no answer I again addressed the Admiral, repeating quickly two or three times, 'May I go astern full speed with the port screw?' At last the Admiral said, 'Yes.' The port screw was immediately started full speed astern. Very shortly afterward I ordered both screws astern. I cannot say exactly what was the relative bearing of the two vessels, but the Camperdown certainly was on the starboard bow; we had turned eight points. The approximate time between hauling down the signal and the collision was three and a half to four minutes. At the moment of the collision I cannot say, however, what the engines were doing. The ship's way had not been checked appreciably. Directly after the collision the engines were stopped."

Captain Bourke was examined at great length concerning the Victoria's bulkhead. He explained, with the aid of models, exactly what was done and what was the nature of the damage. He gave an order, he said, to close the gunports, but thought it was not executed. The Commander-in-Chief had at once hailed the Camperdown, he said, and had ordered her to go astern. Everybody had come up from below except the poor fellows in the engine room. He himself had been the last to come up. He had heard that no order was given for the engineers to come up. He should say that ten minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking. The greatness of the mortality had been due to the fact, he thought, that many marines and stokers were unable to swim. Nobody believed the end was so near.

Continued Capt. Bourke, "I myself did not suppose that the vessel would turn over." After describing the splendid behaviour of the men and the wonderful self control displayed by them, when they fell in on deck, Captain Bourke said: "I believe the commander gave no orders. Just at the last Lieutenant Seath gave the order to jump. His words were "Sauve qui peut!" Roughly estimated, he said the Victoria was sixty fathoms long. He thought she must have struck bottom in going down head first. The shock of striking the bottom was so tremendous as to cause her boilers to go to pieces. Then came a swirl of water, carrying the wreckage which struck the men in the water.

Capt. Bourke said he thought some of the men were caught by the ship when she turned over. His impression was that the Victoria turned straight over to starboard. After describing the perils of the men sucked down in the swirl and battered by the wreckage, which rendered swimming exceedingly difficult, Captain Bourke expressed the opinion that more would have been saved had the Victoria sank gradually instead of suddenly turning over. As it was, he said the men on the starboard side had only a very remote chance of getting clear. It is reported this evening that last January Admiral Tryon issued an order to the effect that when the literal obedience of a signal would cause a collision, or any other disaster, the officers in command of the vessels involved should act upon their own responsibility to avoid the danger. Risks justifiable in war, the Admiral is reported to have said, were not justifiable in peace.

Valetta, July 18.—The court martial trying Hon. Capt. Maurice Bourke and other officers of the battleship Victoria resumed its sitting this morning on board H. M. S. Hibernia. When court rose yesterday Capt. Bourke was testifying as to incidents that led up to the disaster. This morning he resumed his testimony. He said he became aware of the danger of a collision almost directly the Victoria began to turn; he did not think Staff Commander Hawkins Smith had ever been consulted by Vice-Admiral Tryon in regard to the manoeuvres; indeed, nobody had been consulted. When Vice-Admiral Tryon hoisted his flag on the Victoria it was customary to use 30 degrees helm. Vice-Admiral Tryon altered this to 28 degrees.

Lord Guildford, flag lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron, and eldest son and heir of the Earl of Clanwilliam, was the next witness. He testified that after the collision Vice-Admiral Tryon said to him, "It was all my fault."

Staff Commander Hawkins Smith also gave evidence showing that Vice-Admiral Tryon took upon himself the responsibility for the disaster. The staff commander said that immediately after the Camperdown rammed the Victoria the vice-admiral said to him, "It was entirely my doing; it was entirely my fault."

LATIN AMERICA.

Admiral Wandekolk Captured—Machado Still a Prisoner.

Montevideo, July 18.—The Brazilian legation here to-day received official confirmation of the reported capture of the steamer Jupiter with Admiral Wandekolk on board. The cruiser Republica, which overhauled her, is expected to reach Rio de Janeiro to-night with the prisoners. It is reported that the attempted revolution in Rio de Janeiro has failed.

Managua, July 18.—President Machado, to whom Sacaza surrendered authority under the treaty by which the recent war was ended, is still a prisoner in Leon, where the revolutionists have established their headquarters. His absence made the election of a new president necessary. President Savala began operations by organizing a cabinet, which was yesterday announced. It is composed of the following: Minister of state, Anselmo H. Rivas; minister of war and interior, Frederic Alorsini; minister of public works, Jose D. Rodriguez; minister of finance, Manuel Lacayo. Gen. Avilez will remain in command of the army.

Revolutionary troops are reported to be advancing towards Estelo and are expected to make an assault on the town. The garrison will be ready to meet them. Gen. Gulterries, with 200 soldiers, started across the lake to-day to reinforce the garrison in Estelo, while the troops stationed in Metagalpa are being held in readiness to aid in defending the position, if that should be necessary. The governor of the department of Segovia has asked President Savala to arm those who have volunteered to fight for the new government. A general feeling of relief has been shown since Gen. Savala has assumed control of the government.

Disclaim Responsibility.

Montreal, July 15.—Referring to the recent alleged infraction of the interstate commerce law by the Canadian Pacific ticket agent at Tacoma, General Traffic Manager Olds of the C. P. R. said: "The agent in question is for the time being a citizen of the United States and is well aware of the responsibility he would incur in violating the interstate commerce law, as has been alleged. And if he sold the ticket in question he is personally responsible. Allowing that the agent has been guilty of any such violation, which we do not admit, no one can show that he was prompted to do so by any of the company's officials, consequently neither the president nor general traffic manager give themselves much concern over the recent fiat of the Tacoma grand jury."

Panic Stricken Denver.

Denver, Col., July 18.—The Union National bank, of which R. Woodbury is president, failed to open this morning; capital, $1,000,000. No statement can be had. A run is now being made on the City National, German National, First National, Colorado National, and all the 11 clearing house banks. The panic is in full progress. The Commercial National bank has also closed its doors. A notice says: "This bank has gone into liquidation by order of the board of directors." The National bank of commerce has also suspended. Ex-Gov. Job A. Cooper is president of this bank.

Mate Groper Drowned.

Santa Ana, Cal., July 18.—Second Mate Groper on the steamer Alki, while the vessel was nearing Newport, nine miles from this city, was being lowered into a small boat when the steamer was some distance from land. The boat capsized and Groper was drowned before assistance could reach him.

Drowned in the Danube.

Vienna, July 18.—The Iron Gates in the River Danube, where many lives have been lost, claimed twelve more victims to-day. For some time past operations have been carried on with the object of taking out the rocks that have given the name of Iron Gates to this part of the river. Twelve workmen who were in a small boat, were caught in the current which runs with great violence at this point, and were dashed against the dredger moored in the stream. The boat was smashed and the men thrown into the river and carried down stream by the rushing water before assistance could reach them, and every man of the party was drowned.

Sunday Car Dispute.

Ottawa, July 18.—There is likely to be a hot fight here over Sunday cars. A petition has been started asking the city council to submit a by-law to the voters to authorize Sunday cars. There is a strong feeling in their favor among a part of the people, and an equally strong feeling in their favor among the other sections. The street car company professes indifference.

Kissed the Queen's Hand.

London, July 18.—The Earl of Aberdeen waited upon Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday and went through the ceremony of kissing the Queen's hand on his appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

SHELLS THE MOHICAN

Maclean Brothers' Schooner Alexandria Shows Fight.

ORDERED BY GUN SHOT TO HEAVE TO

She Goes Full Speed Ahead Pursued by the Old Warship.

Then Opens With Her Six-Pounder—Sending a Shell Crashing Through the Man-O'-War's Side—It Bursts in the Engine Room, Plays Havoc and Stops Her Enemy.

Seattle, July 18.—The steamer City of Topeka from Alaska last night brought advices which finally settle the mystery about the steamer Alexandria, which fitted out at San Francisco some time ago for an ostensible fishing cruise, and the actions of which made her amenable to the laws of the American government. The Alexandria, Capt. McLean, sailed from San Francisco to Honolulu last April, and later left that port in the night, since which time her whereabouts have been unknown. The Alexandria was intercepted on May 25th in Behring Sea by the American warship Mohican, and was ordered to heave to, but instead piled coal on her fires and increased her speed. The Mohican also increased her speed and fired two blank shots across the bows of the Alexandria. But the Alexandria only steamed faster, and when the Mohican fired another blank shot, instead of complying with the command, trained her six pounder and sent a shell crashing through the egg-shell sides of the Mohican and into her engine room, playing havoc among the machinery and completely disabling the Mohican. At this juncture a dense fog arose and the Alexandria soon disappeared, while the Mohican anchored six hours for repairs.

Further advices are that a lieutenant from the cutter Richard Rush boarded the schooner Alexander of San Francisco, Capt. C. H. Lewis, and the St. Paul of Kodiak, in a little cove near Okoniak, 80 miles southeast of Kodiak, on July 1st. Both masters declared they were taking on wood and water, and the first-named passed muster. When the lieutenant attempted to board the St. Paul he met with resistance, but finally succeeded in finding six sealskins aboard. This so incensed the skipper of the St. Paul that he informed on the Alexander, the result being the finding of sixteen skins. Both vessels were then formally seized and prize crews placed aboard. They were sent to Sitka, where they will be held until next term of the United States district court.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The navy department officials do not credit the story that the United States steamer Mohican was fired upon and disabled by a poaching steamer in Alaskan waters on the 25th of last month. Strong reasons for their incredulity are contained in the following telegram received this morning from Capt. Hooper, commanding the revenue cutter Rush:

"Nanaimo, B. C., July 17.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: By order of Commander Ludlow the steamer Rush seized on July 2nd at Chirukaf island American schooners St. Paul and Alexandria for violation of section 169 of the revised statutes."

It may be noted that the events mentioned in the foregoing dispatch were of later date than that on which the alleged firing took place, but no mention is made of it, although order for the seizure was given by Capt. Ludlow, and presumably his vessel, the Mohican, was in company with the Rush. Commodore Ramsay, acting secretary of the navy, believes that Capt. Ludlow would certainly not have failed to mention so important an event as the disabling of his ship if it were true.

New York, July 18.—Frederick R. Coudert, one of the counsel employed by the United States to argue the American case before the Behring Sea Commission in Paris, was much surprised this morning when shown a dispatch telling how the Hawaiian seal poacher Alexandria had fired upon and disabled the United States man-of-war Mohican, on June 25th.

"It is impossible," he said, "that the acts of a lunatic should affect the negotiations now being carried on between the two greatest nations of the earth. I can only say that I am sorry the United States ship could be so easily disabled."

Coudert's abstract of evidence taken in the case was not asked for in the case, and he was not able to give any more details of the vessel Alexandria and its owners, the McLean brothers.

"I did hear at one time," he said, "that some fellows up there had threatened to go and make trouble if they were interfered with, but I never thought that anyone would be lunatic enough to carry out such a threat. Judging from this dispatch this ship was raiding the rookeries. There can be no international question arising from this as to the legality of the attacks. It is much the same as if they were to go and raid our barns. It seems to me Great Britain's ships would be just as anxious to seize such marauders as those of our government, as this fellow is a public foe. As far as flying the Hawaiian flag goes, the Hawaiians would probably disavow any interest in the ship whatever. Great Britain could not countenance such conduct, as she has her dignity to regard according to the modus vivendi. It may have the good result of hastening a decision from the commission, as it will be seen that the present state of things cannot go on. I do not see how any international complication can arise from the incident. It is very unfortunate that it comes just at this time."

Bank Failure.

Fort Kansas, July 18.—The First National bank of this city, the oldest finacial institution in southeastern Kansas, has suspended payment.

HAWAIIAN HAPPENINGS.

The Molokai Lepers Attacked With Cannon.

Honolulu, July 7.—The steamer Waildeale arrived on July 4th bringing 15 lepers and an official dispatch to the government from the expedition sent to the valley of Kalalau, giving an account of the capture of the leper murderer of Sheriff Stols and the removal of the remaining lepers from the island to Molokai. Late news received from Kalalau stated that the troops and police were advancing up the valley and were shelling the undergrowth with a Krupp howitzer in hopes of driving the remainder of the lepers out. Orders have been given to shoot the lepers on sight, the 48 hours' grace for surrender having expired half an hour before the steamer Waildeale left. On July 5th orders were forwarded by the steamer Iwalana to bring the lepers in dead or alive. Another report says that Koolau and the lepers are surrounded in camp on a hillside and a battle is imminent. If an attack is made some are sure to be killed. President Dole announces that the government will hereafter carry out a strict policy of segregation.

On Monday, July 3rd, Judge Carter held T. B. Walker and Archibald Sinclair, two of the conspirators, for trial before the August term of the supreme court. E. C. Crick was discharged. The Royalists claim that the arrests have not affected the ex-queen's cause, but the general opinion is that they have broken the back of the opposition to the government. Crick, the discharged conspirator, has threatened the government with the vengeance of England.

Wales' Little Adventure.

London, July 17.—The Prince of Wales met with an accident this evening which, while it had no serious results, gave him a bad shaking. While the prince was riding in his private hansom cab through St. James's street, a vehicle that was coming from King street caused the prince's driver to swerve sharply in order to avoid a collision with it. The prince's carriage was being driven at a fair speed, and in swinging out of the way of the vehicle turning the corner, it smashed into another hansom cab that was standing in the carriage rank. The shock of the collision was so violent that the prince's horses fell and the prince himself was dashed against the side of the hansom. He was not at all seriously injured. He alighted from his cab and walked the remainder of the distance to Marlborough House.

Mercier to the Americans.

Boston, July 17.—A largely attended reception to Hon. Honore Mercier, ex-premier of the province of Quebec, was held in the Hotel Clarendon parlors this afternoon. He called upon the city officials at the city hall, and in the evening was entertained at dinner by President Johnson, of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and Mr. Arthur Tessier. In brief after-dinner remarks, Mr. Mercier referred to the condition of the people of Canada, and said that independence was their only salvation, especially as regards the province of Quebec. Annexation Great Britain would not grant, and, as Canada stood, she was powerless to make any advancement, for that country was unable to make any treaty broad enough to suit the commercial views of both countries; but, if Canada were to become independent, she could make treaties with the United States, to the advantage of both. Mr. Mercier then explained his position while he was premier of the province of Quebec, saying that he always endeavored to pursue a policy of true liberality in the interests of the people.

Wilhlm Visits Scandinavia.

Berlin, July 17.—Emperor William, accompanied by the German Empress, sailed from Kiel to-day on the imperial yacht Hohensollern. Their majesties will visit Bornholm, an island belonging to Denmark in the Baltic Sea, Gothenburg, in Sweden, and other places in that country. The Emperor William and the Princess will also visit Stockholm, where they will meet the king and other members of the Swedish royal family.

The Rights of Beer.

Chicago, July 18.—According to trustworthy information it is to be war to the knife between the beer interests and the whiskey interests as an outcome of the National Liquor Association organized in this city last week. The beer men claim that year by year the whiskey dealers are undermining their business, that the adulterated whiskey sold in the country is the cause of nine-tenths of the drunkenness, that if more beer and less whiskey were drunk there would be less prohibition advocacy and agitation, and that altogether the time has arrived when the rights of the beer making and beer selling trade should be emphasized. Among the States in which it is proposed to make an effort to give whiskey a check are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, California, Mississippi, Illinois and the district of Columbia. The new organization will not interfere with the existing powers of state associations, but will work generally to elevate the beer trade and defend its rights.

Venomous Politicians.

Topeka, Kans., July 18.—Ex-Senator John John J. Ingalls' wrath is aroused against Whitelaw Reid. Some time ago he undertook to criticize the New Yorker's qualifications as a vice-presidential candidate, and spoke of him as an aristocrat, full of supercilious insults to laboring men, and made various reflections on his dress, manners and ways. The other day Mr. Reid retorts in kind, suggesting that if he himself acted like a gentleman no such accusation could be brought against Ingalls; that the latter when last a candidate crawled in the dirt before his constituents, but was thrust into the gutter by Mr. Peffer and Mrs. Lease, and has ever since been lying there spouting mud and bad language. The ex-senator is expected to reply to the ex-vice-presidential candidate in a few days with a ream of foolscap and a pen dipped in gall.

Agricultural Implement Test.

Wayne, Ill., July 18.—The first field test of agricultural implements exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition began to-day on the farm of Mark V. Dunham, buying tools being selected for the first competition. Firms in Dayton, O.; Lockport, N. Y.; Galena, Ill.; Sterling, Ill.; Muncie, Ind.; St. Louis and Toronto, as well as the McCormicks and Deerings competed. The judges are Professor Thurston, of Cornell University, New York, who tested the motive power of farm machines at the Paris Exposition; H. C. Wheeler, one of the largest farmers in Iowa, and Calvin Young, of Auburn, New York, formerly an extensive manufacturer of farm machinery.

Theatrical Employees' Alliance.

New York, July 18.—Delegates from Theatrical Employees' Unions in many cities gathered at Elk Hall, 27th street and Broadway, this morning, to form a national alliance of theatrical employees. Owing to the fact that many of the present associations are allied to different labor organizations, this movement has been instituted to bring them all together and give them a solid front in case they should find it mutually advantageous to be leagued together in demand for betterment of their conditions. This plan was first urged by T. C. Campbell, of Chicago, and John Gallagher, of New York. It is expected that the new association will shortly embrace 1200 employees throughout the country. Mr. Gallagher said this morning that there was not one question at present to disturb them, and that no general demand for shorter hours or advancement of wages was either contemplated or necessary. Representatives were expected from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Buffalo, Denver, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Columbus, Washington and New York.

Damages to Exhibitors.

Chicago, July 18.—The foreign exhibitors at the Fair held a meeting to-day, and decided to bring claims against the government for damages amounting to $400,000. They assert that exhibits have been ruined by rain, snow and sunshine. The exhibitors have collected the evidence and say the claims can be made good. They go to the government because the Fair is a government enterprise. In support of their claims they hold that the government paid $300,000 for damages at the New Orleans exposition. Congress passed a bill declaring that the government would not be responsible for damages incurred by the Chicago directors.

Kansas Mining Trouble.

Topeka, Kas., July 17.—Gov. Llewellyn to-day declared that if the coal miners attempted to use non-union labor there would be trouble and possibly bloodshed. He is endeavoring to secure arbitration. In the meantime he is encouraging the miners to hold out. He sent his secretary to Leavenworth and induced those who had gone to work to come out again. He promised to aid the Miners' Alliance officers, who appealed to the state alliance for food. Meanwhile orders have gone from Topeka to the strikers to hold out and oppose any foreign labor brought into the state. Trouble is expected, as one company has erected stockades and engaged 1,000 negroes from Alabama, who are now on the way here. The mines are guarded by armed men, excepting the Leavenworth mines, which have been permanently closed.

American Dispatches.

Chicago, July 18.—Imperial Commissioner Wermuth left to-day for New York, en route for Berlin. A large crowd of his friends assembled at the depot to bid him adieu, and his stateroom on the train was transformed into a floral bower.

Chicago, July 18.—The annual meeting of the St. Cecilia Society of the United States opened here to-day and will continue for three days. Among those who will participate in the proceedings are Archbishop Feehan, Archbishop Katzer, and Bishops Messner, Richter and Zardetti.

Vines Climbing Over Trees.

Some people suppose that ivy is injurious to trees. This is not the case as long as the branches grow in a perfectly upright condition. When the ivy or any vine is allowed to encircle a trunk in this way, checking the perfect flow of the sap, it will injure the trees, but in no other way. Sometimes branches will be allowed to extend over the spreading portion of the tree, getting up among the leaves and interfering thereby with the ability of the spread of the trees to get nourishment through its leaves; then it is also an injury. It is no uncommon thing to see trees and shrubs entirely destroyed by the vines which grow over them, not because of any injury by the attachment, but simply by the leaves of the vine overshadowing those of the tree over which the vines are straggling. —Meehan's Monthly.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tuSsw

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros. *

JEWS IN GERMANY.

Stoecker the Christian Socialist Discusses the Question.

Some idea of the position which the Jews occupy in the German empire may be gathered from the following excerpt from an article in Die Bayreuther Blaetter, Bayreuth, by H. Loeffler. The paper is in reference to Christian Socialism: No party has been more furiously attacked in ermany than the Christian Socialist labor party, which is steadily gaining strength. It is, in one respect, similar to the Prohibition party of the United States; it requires a certain morale of its members, and its avowed aim is to elevate the people to a better life. The similarity extends also to its relation towards other parties. The Conservatives are less inimical to it than the Liberals and Social-Democrats.

Herr Stoecker, the leader of the Christian Socialists, thus presents the Jewish question to the people: "The warping verdict of Kant, Fichte and Herder will at last be properly understood. The Jews remain a people within a people, a state in the state, a tribe by themselves in another race. All other emigrants except the Jews lose themselves among the nations with whom they live. These people have managed to make use of the German want of national feeling and Christian energy to make themselves our masters. They are organized, and their press promulgates their unconscientious principles. . . . Remember, you gentlemen of Iardel, that Christ is as dear to us as Jehovah to you. Every one knows how the Berlin comic papers, which are also in the hands of Jews, ridicule and mock Christianity. To speak under these circumstances of Jew-baiting is purely nonsense. The Jewish press busies itself with sacrilege, Christian-baiting and persecution of ministers throughout the whole year, and that in the capital of the greatest Protestant power of the world."

Speaking of the fact that the Jews will not do any productive work, but that they wriggle themselves into all important positions, Stoecker expresses a hope that the time may return when only a Christian judge would take a Christian man's oath. He says:

"Of course, it would be an immeasurable misfortune for the nation if our people were to begin in reality what the Jewish press accuses them of—Jew-baiting, as in Russia, with all its attendant deeds of violence. Our aim should be, in the first place, to teach our German Christians to excel in piety, honor and industry. Leave to the Jews the right to be chosen as representatives of the nation, but do not choose them. Acknowledge their right to be made judges and teachers of the people, but do not call them to such positions. Leave them the right to edit papers, but do not buy their papers."

Russian Asiatic Railways.

Although the projected Siberian railways will undoubtedly assist very materially in opening up that country, Siberia can never hope for such phenomenal development as the United States of America, because it will always be chiefly colonized from Russia itself. For the international traffic the railroad will certainly be of far less importance than is at present supposed by its optimistic advocates. The cheap rates for maritime freight carrying and the extraordinary development of the German, English and French steamship companies will make it exceedingly difficult for the railroad to compete, especially as Russia lacks the capital to offer very low rates.

Entering Russia.

Jonas Hadley in the Century: I left Stockholm on Feb. 24th. In Berlin I was informed that the Slavophil press in Russia had expressed its disapproval of assistance from Germany, and my friends doubted if I would be permitted to visit the famine stricken villages. Thus with rather gloomy prospects I left Berlin on the night train for Warsaw. At the border station of Alexandrovo next morning Russian officials searched our luggage.

I travelled second-class. On boarding the Russian train I observed that the passports were returned to my fellow passengers but not to me, which caused me some anxiety. Finally a gendarme came in and handed me my passport. After a few minutes the same gendarme came again, accompanied by the conductor, and said to me in a commanding tone: "Vast passport!" ("Your passport!") I answered as politely as possible that my passport had already been examined and stamped, and asked why he wanted it a second time. Stepping up to me the gendarme roared out as if he were drilling a fresh recruit from the village: 'Eto nashe 'dielo! Vash passport!" ("That's our business! Your passport!") I produced it without further remark.

My fellow passengers looked at me, as it seemed, with suspicion, and my own feelings reminded me of the words of a Russian nobleman to me on a former visit: "Russia is a gigantic prison, where the honest men must submit to be treated as criminals."

Two years previously I had written a book on the religious movement in Russia, which had been forbidden by the Russian censor, but I did not think my name could be on the list of suspicious or dangerous foreigners. After about an hour the conductor handed me my passport. On examining it I could not discover that anything had been done to it beyond writing my name in Russian on it. An old German gentleman, who had observed my anxiety, said to me in a low and paternal tone: "In Russia you must never ask questions nor make objections nor worry yourself, but quietly submit."

Petroleum in the Northwest.

Prof. Selwyn, director of geological surveys for the Dominion, arrived on Monday's train and registered at the Alberta. This is Dr. Selwyn's second visit to Edmonton, the first occasion being some twenty years ago, when he examined the Saskatchewan from the Rocky mountain house to Edmonton. On Tuesday he went out to Egg Lake, 27 miles northwest of Edmonton, to examine the petroleum find there. He is fully satisfied that the find is genuine, but is not satisfied as to its extent. The petroleum sand rock found there is identical with that found on the Athabasca and may be an extension of the beds existing there, or it may be merely a mass detached from the tar sands of the Athabasca and transported to its present location by glacial action, ages ago. The lay of the country gives no indication in support of either theory, and there are no rock exposures to assist in deciding the point. The only way to decide the matter is by actual boring. Dr. Selwyn is desirous of seeing this commenced as soon as possible. If this deposit should turn out to be an extension of the tar beds of the Athabasca it could hardly fail to be of the very greatest economic value. The indications here are just such as are found in petroleum producing regions the world over. But even these indications are not infallible proof of the existence of oil in paying quantities. The question can only be settled by actual test. Dr. Selwyn leaves for the east on Friday's train.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Edison Hates a Telephone.

"What makes you work?" I asked with real curiosity. "What impels you to this constant, tiresome struggle? You have shown that you care comparatively nothing for the money it makes and you have no particular enthusiasm in the attending fame."

"I like it," he answered, after a moment of puzzled expression, and then he repeated his reply several times as if mine was a proposition that had not occurred to him before. "I like it. I don't know any other reason. You know some people like to collect stamps. Anything I have begun is always on my mind, and I am not easy while away from it until it is finished. And then I hate it."

"Hate it?" I asked, struck by his emphatic tones.

"Yes," he affirmed, "when it is all done and is a success, I can't bear the sight of it. I haven't used a telephone in 10 years, and I would go out of my way any day to miss an incandescent light."—Review of Reviews.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

THEY ARE TRYING hard but they cannot keep themselves afloat long in that boat.

Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for Tired Feeling. I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

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C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamer

ISLANDER,

IRVING, MASTER.

Will leave Rithet's lower wharf

—FOR—

Port Simpson and Way Ports

Also Points in Alaska,

THURSDAY, JULY 27th

At 6 o'clock p.m., for

For freight and passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

jy17-td JNO. IRVING, Manager.

C. P. N. Co., Ld., Steamer

MAUDE

CAPT. GOSSE,

Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s wharf

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

MONDAY, JULY 17th,

At 6 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

Ju27-td JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

CAUTION.

No one is authorized to contract any bills against the Union Ice Co., of Seattle or Tacoma, and we will not be responsible for same. Any person having claims against us will please forward same at once to Union Ice Co., Tacoma.

Mr. J. Jacobs is our authorized agent at Victoria.

jy10-tf UNION ICE CO.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Emanuel Bloomingdale, doing business on Wharf street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuel Bloomingdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry on the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) CARL STROUSS.
(Signed) EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE
Witness, (Sgd.) Francis B. Gregory.
j23-1m-d&w

Naval Contracts.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Tuesday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of soft bread, salt beef, lime, coffins, and digging graves as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1 July, 1893. j3-td

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general and a special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 28 Fort street, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1893, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon;

For the purpose of electing Directors of the Company;

And for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the Shareholders to an agreement for the leasing and hiring of the Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the railway to be operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

By order of the Board.

A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN,
July 5-12,19,26 Secretary-Treas.

ESTATE OF JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON,

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 13th day of July, 1893, by John Albert Johnson, of the Queen's Hotel, Store street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hotel-keeper, the said John Albert Johnson granted and assigned his real and personal property to Joseph Loewen, of Rockwood, New Gorge road, Lake District, Vancouver Island, brewer, and James Muirhead, Esquimalt road, Victoria West, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, manufacturer of ashes, doors, etc., in trust for the creditors of the said John Albert Johnson.

The said Joseph Loewen and James Muirhead executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 13th day of July, 1893.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

July 15-1m.

Notice to Builders.

Tenders for kalsomining, painting and repairs to Central Schools and Victoria West will be received by the undersigned till Tuesday, 18th inst., at 8 p.m.

Lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWARD MALLANDAINE,
Architect.

Victoria, July 15, 1893. jy 15-td

CHOICE ROSES

In bloom
Of the Very Best Varieties.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR FALL DELIVERY

A. OHLSON,
Oakland Nursery,
P O. Box 559. VICTORIA, B. C.

Cut Roses at Oakland Florist, 146 Government St.

A Novel

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3 1/3 cts.

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The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

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To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Town or City ..... Street .....
Your Address, No. ..... Your Name .....
Numbers of the 3 Books Wanted .....

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDFELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address:—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

WONDERFUL ESQUIMALT.

The Remarkable Told to Frighten San Franciscans

Following is the San Francisco Chronicle's sensational description of the actual and prospective doings at Esquimalt, about which something has been said. It is reproduced as a good specimen of what may be accomplished by drawing on the imagination:

An important letter has been received here by a wealthy Englishman temporarily in California and now at the Palace, from an officer in the British navy, which seems to indicate that Great Britain, in case the Behring Sea difficulty is not decided to suit her, may resort to arms. Troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, while other troops and warships have been ordered forward to Victoria, Esquimalt and Vancouver.

The letter states, among other things, that cautionary orders have been issued to the fourth battalion of the Royal Rifle Brigades now at Devenport, south of England, consisting of 1000 men, to hold themselves in readiness to leave at any time for Victoria, on colonial station duty.

The officer, who is a leading one in the British navy, asks what the climate is at Esquimalt and Victoria, and what clothing it will be necessary to take there. The Englishman who has received the letter is, it may be stated, an intimate friend of the officer, having known him a long while. The former is a very wealthy man, and has been in different parts of the east, British Columbia and California for some months. At present he is here in regard to a purchase of large importance.

"The rifle brigade alluded to is with the Sixtieth (King's Royal Rifles)," said the gentleman yesterday, "the most active service regiments of Her Majesty's Household Brigade, and each consists of four battalions of 1000 men each. They are particularly famous for having seen more active service than any two other regiments in the British army.

"In addition to this the letter states that Her Majesty's ship Minotaur, one of the most powerful battleships in the British navy, has also been especially commanded for general duty at Esquimalt. The commander of that vessel has been appointed naval commandant, and the colonel of the Royal Brigade has been appointed military commandant of the station, succeeding the present dockyard superintendent of Esquimalt and Colonel Prior of the Canadian forces, who have hitherto held these posts.

"Two battalions of Royal Marine Artillery are also under orders, my letter continues, for station duty at Victoria and Vancouver, and it is understood that the Canadian authorities are taking steps to thoroughly overhaul and place in the most defensible condition the fortifications at those places, in accordance with the recent recommendations of General Herbert, the commander-in-chief.

"Her Majesty's ship Minotaur and the flagship Alexandria, it will be remembered," pursued the gentleman, "took a very prominent part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1883. Taking these arrangements, with the subsidy granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Imperial Government for the speedy transportation of troops in case of emergency, it may be considered that the North Pacific station will be in a stronger position than any other point in the British colonial dominion.

"It will be recalled that about a week ago Her Majesty's ship Royal Arthur arrived at Esquimalt, with Admiral Stephenson on board. The Arthur is one of the most powerful vessels in the British navy. The feature of the orders to vessels, however, will be seen in reference to the Minotaur. She has been specially detailed for the use of Esquimalt harbor, and is not attached to the fleet, but is stationary."

The question at this time is, Why is all this being done? Evidently something more than usual is on hand, and the gentleman who has received the letter holds to the same view. Something is believed to be in the wind. It will be recalled that two or three weeks ago, during the session of the Behring Sea tribunal, Sir Charles Russell, in alluding to the possibility of the final decision being unfavorable to Great Britain, said the decision might be a moral obligation but not a legal one. For this Baron Courcelle, president of the tribunal, sharply rebuked him. It may be the Behring Sea matter, and it would seem that it is, that is causing Great Britain to strongly fortify the northern harbor.

The Royal Arthur was launched at Portsmouth on February 26, 1891, a great crowd, the Queen and most of the royal family being present. The Royal Arthur is a screw cruiser of 7700 tons, 22,000 horse-power and carries twelve guns. Her name was originally Centaur, but was changed by order of the Duke of Connaught, and finally at the last moment, by the Queen's command, to the Royal Arthur. She is of the latest type of first-class cruisers and has a speed of tweny knots.

The Minotaur is an iron broadside ship of 10,600 tons displacement and 6750 indicated horse-power. She has a length of 400 feet and beam of 59.4. She is equipped with seventeen twelve-ton guns and can carry 750 tons of coal.

Outside of the Mediterranean, the Esquimalt is probably the most impregnable harbor in the world. There are always six fathoms of water in every part, and the harbor is completely land-locked. Its extreme length is two miles and its average width half a mile. It is about three miles and a half northwest of Victoria. On the south side is the stone dry dock, recently completed. It is capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat. Undoubtedly it is one of the most important naval stations of the British Government. The length of the dock on blocks is from 430 to 465 feet; length over all, 450 to 481 feet. The breadth at the entrance is sixty-five feet, and the depth over the sill twenty-six and one-half feet. The cost of the dock was about $2,000,000.

Esquimalt is a natural base of supplies. Thee is an abundance of coal near at hand. Just east of the dry dock, on what is nown as Thetis island, are large warehouses and naval stores. Great quantities of stores are also kept near Duntze head, to the west and near at hand.

The letter which has been alluded to and which contains the many surprising statements, all of which appear, however, to be quite reliable, is, of course, private. The acts narrated were not expected to reach the public, at least not for some time yet, when the troops and vessels were at the Pacific station in Canada.

In the Matter of Eating.

London Hospital: It may seem hard that the man who in youth has known the pinch of poverty, who remembers how the cut of mutton with a supply of potatoes and greens scarcely sufficed for a vigorous appetite, should find that in the prosperity of later life an eight-hour course dinner of delicacies fails to tempt him, and that, nevertheless, his physician warns him that the attack of gout from which he is suffering means that he is eating too much and that his diet must be lowered. Is life then never to give satisfaction? Must youth know hunger and old age satiety? Must the poor muscle-worker never have food enough to give energy to his frame and the rich idler have so much to eat that disease is the consequence? To find the happy mean, to live according to sweet reasonableness and knowledge is the aim of the teaching of science, and if to these are added the principles of Christian communism the wealth of later life will not lead to self-indulgence but "to the mitigation of the sufferings of those who want the means of life.

One of the many splendid examples is that of a gentleman now in possession of a large income who in his youth lived on a salary of 10 shillings a week. He early made up his mind that to eat little and drink less would be his rule in life. To this resolution he has adhered, though fortune has come to him. Nearly an octogenarian, he is still a man of untiring vigor of body and mind. Simple in life, he dispenses his great fortune as a custodian for his master, while living amid the refinement and cultured surroundings of an English gentleman. Sir Geo. Humphrey has investigated the life histories of centenarians in England with the view of ascertaining the causes and circumstances of longevity. As one reads of the habits and life of these men and women who attained to the age of 100 years and more one is struck by the fact that they were almost invariably lean people, of spare habit, and of great moderation in eating and drinking. Of thirty-seven three took no animal food, four took very little, twenty a little, ten a moderate amount, and only one acknowledged taking much meat. With regard to alcohol the returns are much the same, and abstemiousness is found to be the rule of the life of these centenarians.

The Pay of Actors.

The young man or woman who envies the actor the salary he is supposed to get, and thinks he must be "rolling in wealth," may find some satisfaction each time that he draws his salary this summer in the explanation from an actor, who, with his wife, was met in the street the other day:—"How are we?" he said. "Well, we are well, and looking for some inexpensive place to spend the summer. We've had a good season but we've done a lot of travelling, you know, and travelling costs actors just as much as it does anyone else, in fact, more. Now we have 20 or 25 weeks to look forward to with nothing to do. Nice vacation? Of course it is, but bills have to be paid just the same, vacation or no vacation." This actor is a particularly good one, and he gets a fair salary. His wife is able to add to this, for she is an actress, but they estimate that their sleeping car and hotel accommodations cost them $8 a day, not an excessive amount for people who are travelling to be comfortable with. Besides this they have the thousand and one incidental expenses incurred by people on the stage. The salaries of the two combined amount to $110 a week. That leaves them about $50 a week, but out of that comes the extremely heavy item of clothes, both for the stage and for wear off the stage. If they can save $30 a week they are lucky. They come to New York after a "successful" season with $800 or $900 in their bank account. That would not be bad if they went on earning their living right through the summer, but they don't. If the two of them spend only $30 a week during the 25 weeks of idleness nearly $800 is consumed. And then? Well, then before they can begin to earn money again they must make a heavy outlay on costumes for the play in which they are to appear. The amount of the thing is that two salaries amounting to $110 a week for 30 weeks are equivalent to less than $65 a week for the year. That seems different, doesn't it?—New York Tribune.

Electrical Discovery.

The electricians of the world have been for years engaged in seeking to solve the problem of obtaining the different lights, such as incandescent and arc lights, out of the same machine from which they get electricity for plating and other kinds of machine work, but until recently without success. A German citizen of Milwaukee, F. Mueller, has spent his lifetime over this problem, and about 1885 he felt sure he had struck the right point of vantage. He constructed a machine, but, alas, it burned out at the first trial. Nevertheless, he continued experimenting, until 1890, when he died. In January, 1893, Emil Miller, a man brought to America by Westinghouse, and finally engaged by Edison and sent to Milwaukee, after carefully looking over the plans of his dead namesake, agreed to perfect these plans and build a machine that would accomplish this object. He has perfected a machine—a dynamo equal to 13 1-2 horse power, it is stated, which gives either 22 arc lights or 200 incandescent lights, or one-half of each. It can also at the same time be used for nickel, silver or other electro-plating or light machine power. This new dynamo, according to report, is one of the most simple machines. It is easily repaired and costs much less to manufacture than ordinary dynamos. It has the faculty to adopt the highest as well as the lowest voltage in an instant, and will be the means of enabling small towns and villages to have their own electric light plant at a minimum cost.

How to Cure Ivy Poisoning.

Procure from the drug or other stores where they are sold a small box of little sugar pills labeled "Rhus tox." A "hair of the dog that bit you" will cure you. Take six of the little pills at one dose, four doses the first day—morning, noon, evening and bedtime. The next day the itching will be mollified a degree. The second and third day take three doses of six pills each dose. You will by this time be so free from irritation that you may carelessly take a few pills until nature heals up the sores. As soon as the healing begins be very chary of taking many of the pills, as they will, in excess of requirement, produce an intolerable, though harmless, itching over the whole body.

FAITH CURE THAT CURES.

No Matter What Sort of Faith It is So Long as It Is Faith.

You may be surprised when I tell you that I believe in faith cures," said a prominent doctor. "I don't belittle the faith or confidence that my patients have in me. It is a great help in getting beneficial results from the administration of medicine. In fact, faith or confidence is requisite to accomplish great cures. It matters not whether it be faith in God, faith in the doctor, or faith in the medicine prescribed, the effect is just the same. I attribute my great success to the confidence which I seem able to inspire into the people of a house as soon as I enter it.

"As an example of this, not long ago a patient of mine was visiting in Cleveland. She became very sick while there and beseeched her husband to send for me. I received telegram after telegram to come and even had a special train offered me, but I did not think it would be proper to neglect my patients in Pittsburg, having a number of serious cases, for the length of time it would require me to go to Cleveland. After much solicitation I finally agreed to go. Arriving at Cleveland I found I had to go 12 miles into the suburbs, where I was met at the station by the doctor in attendance, who had given the patient up. I saw at once he was rattled, and talked over the case with him until I got to the house. There I was met by the sorrowing husband with tears in his eyes, wringing his hands, and saying in a hushed, broken voice: "Oh, doctor, you are too late; she is nearly gone. If you had only come sooner doctor you could have saved my wife. She has not spoken to us for hours and is failing rapidly." I was ushered into the room where the patient lay, and she was extremely low. I walked over to the bed and placed my hand upon her forehead. It was cold. The icicness of death could already be felt, but I did not lose heart. I turned to the crowd of sorrowing watchers and said: "Why she's not gone yet by any means." I had hardly uttered the words before the eyes of the patient opened slowly, and looking up at me in a mournful way, she raised her hand and exclaimed in a dramatic manner "saved!" It was not fifteen minutes before the pulse began to be stronger and the patient rapidly improved under the administration of medicine until the morning, when I was able to return to Pittsburg. She is living yet, a strong, healthy woman. That woman had simply made up her mind that she was going to die unless I came on there. The impression was so intense that it had an actual effect upon her condition, and it is probable that the result would have been death had she not been able to expel the impression of death by the stronger suggestion of life which came when I arrived through confidence in me."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Women and Democracy.

Paul Lafitte, the noted French sociologist, in an article entitled "Women and the French Republic," which appeared lately in the Paris Revue Bleue, says:—For women, democracy does not represent any precise idea; they see in it something more coarse and vulgar than the surroundings amidst which they live. For a century past the world has been little by little transformed, a leveling has taken place around them, without overtaking them. There is a chasm between the workwoman, whom a workshop withdraws every day from the family hearth, and the woman of the world whose life is filled with family and society duties. If two such women meet they cannot talk for five minutes on a subject which interests them both. Charity alone may draw them together; but charity is not democracy; it is sometimes the very opposite of democracy. Rich or poor, ignorant or lettered, action draws men together. All of them, with insignificant exceptions, are obliged to work, some to make a position in the world, others to keep the position they have inherited. It might seem, at first sight, that there is no relation between a physician and a carpenter, a lawyer and a mason. They have, however, an idea in common, that of useful effort, of their daily task. He who acts, he who produces, though he ranks among the highest, will never disdain the laborer, however humble he his mental qualities or however vulgar his work. From this fact has sprung that common conviction, which has become in some sort the basis of our practical morality, that whoever works, either with his brain or his muscles, is worthy of respect. Moreover, men have a common interest: political interest. It is true that when we reason like a philosopher, in the domain of pure ideas, we can reproach universal suffrage with considering the vote of the peasant who knows not how to read or write and the vote of M. Pasteur as of the same value; but if you consider, the most obscure of peasants and the most renowned of savants, whom everything separates, is it a matter of slight importance that there has been found for them a common ground of contact, even at the price of a paradox?

Dangerous Dust.

The report of Dr. Manfredi on the dust of Naples shows that the number of microbes of all kinds averaged 761,521,000 per gramme. In the busiest thoroughfares the average was a thousand million, and in the dirtiest streets five thousand million per gramme. The Medical Record well says: The dust of the city of New York should now be tested for microbes. There is reason to believe that a harvest as rich in variety and deadliness as was garnered in Naples could easily be secured. And yet people are surprised at our high death rate. The worst part of Dr. Manfredi's discoveries was that he found a large number of disease-producing microbes in the street dust, the number of such morbific germs being directly proportioned to the number of microbes. He tested carefully the infective power of these pathogenic organisms and obtained positive results in 73 per cent. of the experiments. Of 42 cases in which he communicated disease to guinea pigs by inoculating them with the Neapolitan dust he detected the tubercle bacilli (the germ of consumption) in three, the bacillus of pus in eight, the bacillus of tetanus in two, the bacillus of malignant oedema in four, and other fatal bacilli.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT". No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. 12aw

Pere Hyacinthe's Testament.

An animated discussion took place today on Government street. It was fortunate the weather was so cool or something worse than blows might have resulted. It was all over a simple calculation. Jones would have it that the rate placed for the Port Townsend ferry excursion on Saturday next was less than a cent a mile. It was conceded that Jones was quite correct.

The Spanish Conquistadores.

So far from treating the Indian races with contempt, the Spanish conquerors readily accepted the services of such of the Mexican nobles as could be induced to ally themselves with the invaders, and the heraldry of Spain has been so much enriched by that of ancient Mexico that it is often difficult to distinguish between Castilian and Indian origin of heraldic shields. This enables one to understand fully the meaning of the Spanish conquerors' coats-of-arms and their usefulness in begetting patriotic sentiment.

Wagner in Politics.

The genial composer, Richard Wagner, has exercised great influence over the life of the Germans. He has been accused of having been in his youth a disciple of the anarchism of Bakunin's school. That is not true. He was, perhaps, interested in the revolutionary movement of 1848-49, but he wished only for peace and always wanted to preserve the monarchy. We must not forget that there are many men in important positions to-day in Saxony who fought on the barricades in May, 1849, and were even members of the provisional government!

An African King's Death.

News has reached Lagos (West Africa) of the death of the King of Ibadan. The Ibadan people had been engaged in civil war for some years, but Sir Gilbert Carter, the governor of Lagos, recently visited them, and induced the contending armies to lay down their arms and return to their villages. Balogun Ajai has been governing the country while the army was on active service, but on the return of the chiefs a dispute arose between him and the son of the late king. The former was accused of having ruled with an unduly despotic sway, and of having sold many of the people as slaves. As a result, he was asked to "go to sleep," which, according to native custom, meant that he should take his own life. Being apparently satisfied that resistance simply meant death in another form, the chief committed suicide by taking poison.

Nineteenth Century Witchcraft.

From a remarkable case heard in the Oban Small debt Court the other day, I gather that a belief in witchcraft is still more or less prevalent in the Highlands. One dairyman named Campbell sued another dairyman named Black for damages, which he alleged he had sustained in character and reputation in consequence of the defender having asserted that "he had an evil eye," and that with this wicked organ he had injured two cows by "upsetting" and "felling" them. I am glad to say that the Scotch law does not recognize this cause of action, and the sheriff dismissed the case. Are there no schools in Oban to root out such dense ignorance?—London Truth.

At the Yeovil Borough Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Frederick Terrell, a 'bus driver, was bound over in his own recognizance of £10 to keep the peace for six months for having threatened Harriett Carew on March 24. The defendant had gone to the complainant, accused her of being an "old witch," and asked her to take a spell off his sister. He said he would beat her brains out and throw her over a wall if she would come out of her house. He also accused her of staying up all night and burning stuff with which to bewitch people. Since then people had called "witch" after her in the streets.—Ilfracombe Gazette.

"Montserrat" Lime Juice is, without a single exception, the king of summer drinks, cooling, fragrant and delightfully pleasant. It should be on every table during the hot weather, and is always to be had where summer drinks are sold. No other drink is so wholesome or refreshing. Grocers and druggists.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

STAMINAL

Supplies the feeding qualities of

Beef and Wheat,

And the tonic qualities of

Hypophosphites

Combined in the form of a

PALATABLE BEEF TEA.

A Valuable Food and Tonic.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA B. C

E. E. WELCH,

Accountan and General Collector.

Books posted and balanced. Incomes collected. Offices: 10 and 11 Bank of B. C. Building, Government St. ma1-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5. Staked June 1st, 1893.

Jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.

Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN

Skidegate, June 1, 1893. Jy13

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	Miles from Wellington.
	Ar.	Ar.	
VICTORIA	12 50 P M	8 00 P M	
RUSSELLS	12 50	7 50	
ESQUIMALT	12 10	7 20	
GOLDSTREAM	11 45	7 05	
SOOKE BUNG.	11 30	6 50	
SOOKE BAY LAKE	11 00	6 27	
MCKENZIE'S	10 27	6 11	
KOKSILAH	10 17	6 01	
DUNCANS	10 12	5 56	
SOUENOS	10 00	5 45	
CHEMAINUS	9 30	5 15	
OYSTER BAY SIDING	8 14	4 02	
NANAIMO	8 00	3 45	
WELLINGTON	Lv. 7 45	Lv. 3 30	

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	Miles from Victoria.
	Lv.	Lv.	
WELLINGTON	8 30 A M	3 10 P M	
NANAIMO	8 45	3 25	
OYSTER BAY SIDING	9 01	3 41	
CHEMAINUS	9 35	4 15	
SOUENOS	10 00	4 40	
DUNCANS	10 12	4 52	
KOKSILAH	10 17	4 57	
MCKENZIE'S	10 27	5 07	
SOOKE BAY LAKE	10 50	5 30	
SOOKE BUNG.	11 00	5 40	
GOLDSTREAM	11 15	5 55	
ESQUIMALT	11 30	6 10	
RUSSELLS	11 40	6 20	
VICTORIA	Ar. 12 00 M	Ar. 6 40	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 10:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

DAILY SERVICE BY THE Great Northern Railway —TO— THE WORLD'S FAIR

And All Points East,

Also to Local Points in

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND DAKOTA.

Entirely New Equipment.
All First-Class Service.
Free Colonist Sleepers.

FINEST TRAINS EVER RUN TO PACIFIC COAST

COAST LINES—
Seattle & Montana Railway,
Fairhaven & Southern Railway,
New Westminster & Southern Railway.

For further information apply to

C. A. HATTHAY, Gen'l Agt., No. 4 Adelphi Block, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

P. P. SHELBY, Gen'l Mgr., S. & M. Ry., F. & S. Ry., & N.W.S. Ry., Seattle.

H. A. JOHNSON, Div. Frt & Pass. Agt., Great Northern, Seattle.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - July 18

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

FARM FOR SALE,

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, jlu29 3 Third street, Victoria

THE

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of Cafe) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, that can be run attached, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Canada and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110 Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82 Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M1 Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1		A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	58 Ar	v pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47 Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	..Kingston...	41 Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21 Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13 Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	88	(Pt. Townsend)	M1 Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
§ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, 121 First, Washington, Portland Or

QUICK TIME!!

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AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt., Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 117 Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, August 2, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Zealand Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa.....THURSDAY, July 20th, 1893 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

China, Japan and Australian Steamship Line.

STEAMSHIP "MIOWERA"

(3300 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, June 14th, 1893.

STEAMSHIP "WARRINOO"

(3500 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, July 14th, and regular monthly sailings hereafter.

CHINA AND JAPAN LINE.

Empress of Japan leaves Vancouver, June
" India " " July
" China " " Aug.
" Japan " " Aug.

(Subject to change and unavoidable postponement.)

For rates of passage and further information apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, C.P.R. Agent, Government Street.

G.P.O. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass Agent, Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m24-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ¼ mile from Saanich Arm. 30 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,000. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. feb4-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 135; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy3-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe28tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 98 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 22.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ju13

JOHN DORSETT, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale. ap21-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja13

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy6 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Thursday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LAUGHEY, 1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, 909 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their new hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. G. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL. Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. ju21 3m

DR. H. B. FINDLEY, Dentist. 88 Government Street, Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria, B. C. Specialties—Crown and Bridge Work, Porcelain and Enamel Inlays. ty3-1m

PIANOS TUNED. JAMES SHERIDAN, Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, 137 Cormorant Street.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL. Splendid Summer Resort. Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KONIG, ju30-4m Proprietor.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Springs, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practic experience of over 25 years. mar1

NOTICE. As many people are under the impression that Munroe Miller's Job Printing and Bookbinding Establishment is closed, I beg to inform the public that every department is in full operation under the management of Mr. Miller, who will be glad to welcome his old friends and make new ones. THOS. T HULL, Assignee. ju21-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE. Two Nights. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY July 18 & 19. TORONTO Ideal Concert Co., Consisting of the following First-Class Artists: MISS LILLIE KLEISER, Mezzo-Soprano; MR. FRED. WARRINGTON, Canada's Popular Baritone; MR. J. H. CAMERON, Elocutionist and Humorous Vocalist; MISS MINNIE MARTIN, Pianist. Prices $1, 75c. and 50c. Seats now on Sale at Jamieson's. jy14 4i

A. O. F. Excursion TO NEW WESTMINSTER SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1893. S. S. JOAN will leave Janion's Wharf at 6 30 a m. FARE, for Round Trip. . . $1.50. Grand A. O. F. Demonstration and Picnic at Queen's Park. A good Brass Band will accompany the Excursion. See posters and programmes. Tickets from: H. Waller, Watson & Hall, E. J. Salmon, Gilmore & McCandless, or H. L. SALMON, Sec'y Committee. N. B.—Only a limited number will be sold. jy3-15-21

Delsarte College of Oratory. FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President, (President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.) Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada. DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art. Fall Term September 12. For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

TO LET—Furnished front room; breakfast if desired. Apply 25 Kane street. jy17-3t

WANTED—A girl to do light housework. Apply 59 Collinson street. jy17-3t

YOUNG MAN wants situation as waiter in dining room. Call at White Hand Laundry, 95 Yates street. jy17-3t

WANTED—Large bedroom with piano; 3 minutes from post office. E. H. H., Box 269. jy17-2t

FOR SALE—Manufacturing business for man of limited capital; will require between $1,000 and $1,200; plant, stock and good-will go with sale. For particulars address Manufacturer, Times office. jy17-4t

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

WANTED—A situation as chamber maid in private family. Address T.B., New York hotel. jy14-4t

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Apply 337 Johnson from 10 to 4 daily. jy14-4t

STRAY BULL—Came to the premises of the undersigned in May, a dark red yearling bull with nick in right ear; if not claimed in ten days from date it will be sold to pay expenses. J. W. Rowland, Burnside road. jy14-6t

WANTED—Widow with two small children would like situation as house-keeper, country preferred. Address P. O. box 622.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

FOR SALE—Several head of first class high grade short horn milch cows, with or without calves. J. W. Tolmie, P. O. box 226, telephone 417. j5-2w

A LADY with a comfortable home desires the entire charge of a child. References. L. L. Times office. j5-1m

WANTED—A good strong girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. Clearihue, Cadboro Bay road, opposite Charles street. j28-tf

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1½ story log house and 4 sheds; near Metchosin Station; cheap at $1,100. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas st. j25

FOR SALE—New two story house, 5 rooms, Frances Avenue, Saanich Road; a bargain at $800; terms to suit. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. ju26

TO LET—5 roomed house on Frances Avenue, Saanich Road; cheap at $8. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. ju26

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the store now occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. A. B. Gray & Co., Wharf street. 16 Ju-tf

PINKING AND STAMPING of all kinds done at reasonable prices at 5 James street, James Bay. june 16-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply B., this office. jeo6tf

Telephone 204. Ring us up! We will sell you Groceries and Provisions. At Prices Never offered before To the Public. Ask our Quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Free and speedy delivery of all orders. FRANCK'S GROCERY Cor. Fort and Quadra Sts.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES: CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements. It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

NO GOOD REASON YET.

Once more the Colonist has endeavored to defend the action of the school trustees, and yet it has shown no good reason why the advising architect's judgment should have been overridden. True, our neighbor has the hardihood to assert that Mr. Fripp's judgment was not rejected. In regard to that point it is only necessary to recall the fact that Mr. Fripp placed plans No. 5 B and No. 8 second and third in the order of merit, but the trustees reversed that order. If that was not a rejection of Mr. Fripp's judgment we should like to know what to call it. The Colonist commends the choice of the trustees on two grounds; because Mr. Fripp suggested no change in the internal arrangements of No. 8, and because he did recommend one alteration in No. 5 B. But what did he say of No. 8? These are his words: "The plan is a good one, but the elevations are weak and poorly drawn. The design, beyond the plan, is uninteresting." Let any person look at the plans of the market building and he will at once agree with this verdict, for a more commonplace, uninteresting building than that shown in No. 8 would be hard to devise. If the school board wanted a good internal plan without regard to architectural appearance they need not have gone to so much trouble. The Colonist insists that the second stairway to the assembly room is a most important matter. The opinion of architects is that a second stairway can easily be supplied in No. 5 B, and we are content to accept that opinion. Why the assembly room, which is to be used only a few times in a year, should be treated as of so great importance we fail to understand. Evidently the Colonist treats it so because no other line of argument is available. We beg to repeat that no good reason has been shown for the overruling of Mr. Fripp's judgement.

EXPLORER MACKENZIE

It is but right that something should be done to mark the centennial anniversary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival on the coast after his memorable journey across British Columbia. Not only Victorians, but all British Columbians, and all Canadians for that matter, should hold in reverence the memory of the intrepid explorer who conquered the difficulties of the wilderness between the Rockies and the Pacific a hundred years ago. New Caledonia, as Mackenzie called this province, was at that time an unknown land, except as to the few miles along portions of the coast which navigators and traders undertook to explore. It required courage and endurance of a high order to enable any man a century ago to set his face westward at the Rockies and journey on and on through the wilderness until he reached the shore of the Pacific. Few men could have been found, even among the hardy adventurers of that day, to accomplish the task which Mackenzie set himself. Doubtless it needed all the courage of the Highlander and all the hardihood produced by years of wandering in the great Northwest to carry the explorer through the wild country, peopled by fierce savages. Mackenzie was the pioneer of all pioneers in British Columbia, in the sense at least that he was the first white man to see and describe the interior of the province. Therefore all should be ready too do whatever they can to honor his memory and celebrate the anniversary of his arrival at the coast. That is an event well worth recalling to the minds of the Canadian people generally, and it is to be regretted that the time left now is only too short to allow of a more elaborate commemoration.

The Winnipeg Free Press has been fortunate enough to raise a small controversy among eastern newspapers regarding its own political status. The Tory papers quote the Free Press Grit whenever it says anything condemnatory of the Grit party, and the Liberal papers dispute the correctness of the description. Whatever may be said as to its party ties there seems to be little room for doubt as to its "Canada first" principles. As evidence of this, though at the risk of calling down on the Free Press the awful wrath of the Colonist, we quote from it the following editorial remarks:

We have frequently been adjured, by all that was loyal, to remember and consider Great Britain in every turn of our fiscal legislation. It was well enough to have regard for our own necessities, but as loyal subjects of the empire it was our duty to be mindful of the mother country and to do nothing to her prejudice. We have invariably responded with a filial devotion and submission perfect and beautiful in their fullness. In return a suspicion begot of jealousy is sufficient to drive our live cattle out of the British market. We are to consider the mother country, but the mother country is to consider only herself. As Mr. Laurier says, we are more loyal than the British themselves. There is another class of very excellent persons who profess to believe in what they call imperial preferential trade. They would have us keep up the barriers against trade with the rest of the world, in the hope that Great Britain would consent to tax herself to give a preference to colonial breadstuffs. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and other leaders and exponents of public opinion at home have declared that such an arrangement is quite out of the question, but the Federation traders have continued to assure us that they do not know anything about the feeling and that the British people are so much in love with the colonies that they would submit to any sacrifice to cultivate closer relations with us. We see the love and sacrifice in this cattle embargo. Perhaps in the future Canadians will follow more closely the example of Great Britain, and think a little less about loyalty and more about business.

When the steamship Lake Nepigon went ashore in a dangerous and out-of-the-way place near the Straits of Belle Isle, the marine department at Ottawa was asked to send the Government cruiser Le Canadienne to protect the lives and property imperilled. The reply was that La Canadienne had gone to some point on the Labrador coast, where instructions could not be sent. It seems that at the time La Canadienne was at Rimouski, having some small repairs made in her machinery. It further seems that she had a party of tourists on board, consisting of Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works, his law partner Mr. Emard, a personal friend Mr. Maye, and Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois. The department of marine was apparently unwilling to cut short the jaunt of this distinguished party in order to send assistance to a stranded steamer.

Walter Besant has been interviewed by some American newspaper and talked in this fashion:

When your country becomes settled the way Europe is, you will be the most wonderful nation on earth. Canada will join you some day; she must come to you. There is no help for it. And you will ultimately stretch from the North Pole to Panama. Very likely you will add South America, too. You talk about having a navy, but I don't see what you want of one. There is no nation on earth would dare attack you. And you certainly never will need an army. You never can possibly have occasion for a land contest with anybody.

Mr. Besant is a charming writer and has produced many admirable works of fiction, but he mixes up fiction and political prophecy. At all events he had better take care how he comes within range of the Empire's guns after offering this prediction.

All Timekeepers are Inaccurate.

The capacity of a watch for keeping good time is very much governed by its construction and its more or less perfect finish. It cannot be expected of the very best horizontal watch that it should always keep perfect time, and even less so of the inferior make of machine-made watches, which are nowadays manufactured and sold for $10, $20 and $30 in such large numbers. The changes of oil, the variations in temperature, the diversity of humidity of atmosphere, all greatly affect the going of a watch. Indeed it is only the most perfect finish which neutralizes the adverse influences to the greatest degree. As a matter of fact, no watch keeps perfectly correct time, and even the best chronometers used in observatories and on board ships must be regulated according to tables which are kept to fix the variations to which all watches are liable.—New York Times.

The Baptist foreign mission committee in session at Toronto decided to send five missionaries to the Telugu country in Asia. The party will consist of Rev. E. G. Smith and wife, St. Catherines; Rev. J. E. Clinton, Strathroy; Miss Priest, Toronto, and Miss K. McLaurin, Woodstock. They will go by way of England and Bombay and overland to Colanoda, the capital of the country, where they will labor. The receipts for foreign mission work of the church so far this year are $19,082, leaving more than $14,500 to be raised during the balance of the year.

The Globe says on Clarke Wallace's reference to the Manitoba schools on July 12:—It had the customary vagueness of ministerial utterances on that topic. He and his colleagues contend so far that they have been acting within the lines of the constitution and that they mean to continue that path. They do not add what is becoming obvious to observers of political events that their desire is to keep the question in this nebulous state until after the general election. In the meantime they are showing not only great prudence but a laudable desire for guidance, disdaining not to accept good counsel even from their opponents. It will, sooner or later, appear that no course is open but to leave the legislature of Manitoba to manage the public education of the province free from control or interference by any other authority in Canada.

Splendid Cutters

Russell & McDonald are splendid cutters. They have cut the price in dress goods so fine that it is cheaper to have a new dress than go without. See their advertisements in these columns.

REV. PROF. CAMPBELL.

His Statement in Reply to the Charge of Heresy.

Rev. Dr. Campbell appeared before the Montreal presbytery and offered this defense to the charge of heresy brought against him:

In speaking to the subject which now engages the attention of the court, I do not desire to be understood on the one hand as apologizing for the appearance and general scope of the Kingston lecture, nor on the other as insisting upon every expression which it contains. As a matter of literary composition, the lecture was the work of a few hours, snatched from a more than usually busy session. As to its thought, however, be the imperfections what they may, it is the result of 25 years' study, reasoning and personal religious experience. To the members of this court who are familiar with the text of the lecture and competent to judge of the context fairly, a merely verbal statements of its main features will suffice. But beyond this court is the church at large, waiting alike to hear my explanation and the decision of the presbytery. It is but too evident from the formulated charge of a western presbytery, from the reports of the general assembly discussion, and from various public and private communications, that, through the agency of a certain religious newspaper, there has been, and continues to be, widespread misconception of the scope of the lecture and of the theological standpoint of its author. It is, therefore, necessary that I should ask the indulgence of the court for presenting my explanatory remarks in a written form, which will enable not the presbytery alone, but the church at large, to understand definitely the doctrinal position in which I consider the lecture under the discussion to place me.

1. I have nowhere in the lecture or at any time in my professional chair or elsewhere called in question the inspiration of the Old and New Testament or any cardinal doctrine of the church, but have confirmed the same. In the words of the Confession of Faith that "the Scriptures are given by inspiration to be the rule of faith and life," there is nothing repugnant to the utterances of the lecture.

2. The infallibility of the Scriptures as the rule of faith and life, view as an organic whole, subject to the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture, which is Scripture itself, is most definitely asserted in the lecture in question.

3. Wherein the views of inspiration set forth in the lecture differ from that apparently, but not very definitely, contained in section 8, chap. 1, of the Confession of Faith, is that it (the lecture) recognizes progress in the gradual manifestation of the Divine character and revelation of the Divine will, a progress indicated in the latter utterances of Psalmist and prophets, especially emphasized by Jesus Christ in his Sermon on the Mount and acknowledged cheerfully by every theologian and intelligent Christian. This progress must be a progress in God, for God is ever the same, the infinitely holy, pure and good. Man, even inspired, is not straitened in God but in himself. Only to Jesus Christ, the incarnate Son of God, was the Holy Spirit, who inspires, given without measure; all other revealers of God knew in part and prophesied in part.

4. In the Sermon on the Mount and elsewhere, Jesus Christ draws a distinction between certain laws of the Old Testament and those of his own kingdom, and enforcing the new and more complete law upon his hearers, he gives them to understand that in keeping it they shall be the children of imitators of their Father in heaven. He enjoins them to be morally perfect within, as that Father is perfect. The lecture proceeds to show that while the moral law is fully declared in the Old Testament, and even the genius of the Sermon on the Mount are found in its pages, not a few in which God is represented as either superior to the law of his own wholly nature of morally imperfect. Whether the lecture can be justified in the illustrations it presents of this inconsistency is a matter of small moment. The question is, can the court of the church at large reconcile the discrepancies and give reasons why God should be guiltless in tempting man to break his holy laws?

5. If better explanation cannot be given, is the lecture worthy of condemnation because in all that comes short of the truth and the glory of God it recognizes the tempter of Jesus Christ whose words he manifested to destroy, whose power he recognized as the prince of this world. The chronicler distinctly asserts that Satan tempted David, while the author of Samuel attributes the act to God. Theologians and exegetes explain the latter as God's permissive act.

Whether the author of Samuel and other writers who impute temptation to God were familiar with this theological thought as of no importance. It is sufficient that the adverse tempting personality is prominent in the New Testament is almost wholly wanting in the Old, many of the acts recorded in which may have been performed immediately by him. The fact that the chronicler and the author of Samuel impute the same act to different beings justifies the contention of the lecture that the inspired writer of the Old Testament Scripture occasionally mistook the work of the evil one for the act of God.

6. The examination of many New Testament passages, some of which are cited in the lecture, exhibits it in accordance with the book of Job in representing physical calamity, disease and death, even when matters of ecclesiastical discipline as the work of man's great adversary. Jesus Christ destroyed the work of the devil by healing the sick and raising the dead, and in that connection declared "My Father worked hitherto and I work." This truth, little considered in most theological systems and compends, is one that has tended to obscure the character of God the Father.

7. The great contention of the lecture is this: That Jesus Christ in his person, words and work is the fullest revelation of the character of the Father. He was "The brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of his person." No man hath seen God at any time. The only begotten Son which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him. Jesus himself said: "The Son can do nothing by himself but what he sees the Father do. I do nothing of myself but as my father hath taught me. He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." If there are real insurmountable discrepancies between the Father's revelation in Jesus Christ and that of some of the Old Testament prophets, ought not the Son to have greater honor in his own house? If John the Baptist was willing to decrease that Christ might increase and be greater than all the prophets from Moses till his day, is one to be lightly accused of dishonoring God and his truth when he refuses to allow the moral brightness of the New Testament revelation to be obscured in his mind and heart by the shadows that mingle with the dawning and growing light of the Old? The plea of the lecture is for a New Testament theology—a theology according to Christ—one which will separate between light and darkness so that sin may appear exceedingly sure, while the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ and the Love of God and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost may dwell without shadow of doubt or fear in all believing hearts.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

J. B. Cook, dentist, of London, dropped dead at Port Frank from heart disease.

Wm. Wheater, a young Englishman, was drowned at Baldur, Manitoba, his boat being upset by the wind.

A party of 50 farm delegates from Michigan has gone to the Canadian Northwest to spy out the land.

The mounted police department has been notified that 292 head of settlers' cattle are quarantined at Fort Macleod.

The new firm of James Hay & Co., Woodstock, paid arrears of wages due employees of the factory, amounting to $12,000.

Lady Derby has sent a subscription to the fund for the endowment of a medical missionary scholarship in Kingston Woman's Medical College.

The representatives of the Sons of England lodges in Toronto met and resolved to form a regiment to be known as the St. George's Rifles.

A man named Simmons and a Mrs. Amer have disappeared from Brockville and are supposed to have eloped. Each leaves a partner and several children.

Mildred Firth, of Princeton, aged 15, was stung on the forehead by a bee. She was immediately seized with convulsions and 15 minutes later was dead.

The Argyle Hotel and contents at Port Arthur were completely destroyed by fire. A square building on Lorne street, occupied as a paint house, was also burned.

The crops in the Morden district, Manitoba, are in splendid condition. Wheat is all headed out. Rain is not required for the next two weeks, and the farmers are in great glee.

W. Gordon Cumming, brother of Sir William Gordon Cumming, formerly an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and R. W. Folkestone are in Montreal on their way to their ranches in the Northwest.

The famous Jack Clark, known throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain as a successful impersonator of Roman Catholic clergymen, is once more within the walls of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, having been sent there from Sherbrooke, where he was found guilty of burglary.

Edward Harrison and his son, with two daughters of Samuel Atkins, aged 13 and 11 years, were in a boat at Burlington Beach, Hamilton, gathering water lilies, when one of the girls fell into the water. Harrison, in attempting to grasp her, upset the boat and all were thrown into the water. Harrison saved his son, but the little girls were drowned.

On July 1 the Fourteenth battalion of Kingston visited Montreal. On the way down the companies had a car each, but the train was a car short on the return trip, and Col. Smith ordered the men of one company to distribute themselves in the cars provided. This they refused to do, returning the next day. The entire company was dismissed for insubordination.

Thomas J. Richardson, the well known Hansard reporter, died at Ottawa Monday night after a prolonged illness superinduced by an accident last winter, when he broke his arm. He was one of the best known all round newspaper men in Canada, and some years ago held the contract for reporting the Commons debates. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

An application was made before Mr Justice Bain, at Winnipeg, to rescind the orders made by him for the winding up of the Commercial Bank. The application was made on behalf of Mrs. Gillies, who, some time since, filed a bill against the Commercial Bank for the specific performance of an agreement entered into by her with the bank for the benefit of her creditors.

The C. P. R. is unpleasantly involved in the freight rate war between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways. The traffic managers find extreme difficulty in quoting rates to the Pacific coast. The figures are persistently fluctuating. General District Freight Agent Butler, at Montreal, said that the trouble would soon be over, as far as the Canadian roads were concerned, is the other lines had virtually agreed that Vancouver was outside the disputed territory.

At 9.30

To-morrow morning is the hour that the Landsdowne House commences. Please remember. First come, first clothed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

REAMS A FREE MAN.

He Got His Liberty by a Peculiar Turn of Circumstances.

THE POLICE LOOKING AFTER HIM

His Clerical Coat Tails Last Seen at the Corner of Yates and Langley Streets as He Disappeared After the Chief Justice Told Him He Could Walk Out of Court.

Rev. Alfred Reams, the abductor of Lucy Rucker, is a free man. The manner in which he secured his liberty is peculiar, as the law has not yet done with him, and at the present time he is being shadowed with a view to re-arrest at any moment.

Chief Justice Begbie gave his decision in the habeas corpus case this morning. The decision was given in open court room. The court was crowded. Lindley Crease, prosecuting attorney, and Mr. Yates, of the defense, were in their places. A provincial police officer had charge of Reams, and Sheriff Warfield of Merced had also a seat inside the railing. The judgment of the chief justice was a long one. At first the opinion seemed to be that the judge would be in favor of the reverend abductor, but it turned out otherwise. The gist of the judgment was that since no evidence of the law of California had been produced by either side it was not for the court to presume what was the law. Reams had been properly convicted according to Canadian law, and Reams was held for custody, but the judgment advised that if the offence was one that, as it was affirmed, Reams could not be prosecuted for under California law, the prosecution had better not take Reams off British soil against his will. The court suggested that these facts be telegraphed before action, as if the charge would not hold in California he would have to be brought back again, as he could not be tried on charges other than the one upon which he was extradited.

This judgment practically handed Reams over to Sheriff Warfield of Merced.

Mr. Yates was about to rise and address the court when the prosecuting attorney walked over to Sheriff Warfield, returned and said: "We withdraw this charge and lay another. We have the depositions taken in California and duly attested to."

"Then Mr. Reams is at liberty," the court said. "He may walk out and there is no charge against him."

Mr. Crease reminded the court that he was an extradition judge and asked leave to lay a charge against Reams.

The court politely told Mr. Crease that the full bench were waiting for him in the court room and that he could not keep them waiting to suit Mr. Crease. He was sorry and told Mr. Crease to lay the information another time.

Mr. Crease again asked the court to hear the charge. There was some further discussion. At last Mr. Yates stood up and asked was not the prisoner free.

The answer came from the court that Reams might walk out of the court. The prosecution had withdrawn the charge.

These words from the chief justice caused consternation. Mr. Crease attempted to again speak, but the court had risen and was stepping down from the bench, and there was a look of pleasure on the face of Mr. Yates and surprise was noticeable on that of Mr. Crease. Sheriff Warfield looked angry and the provincial jailor moved about nervously, not knowing what to do with the prisoner.

Reams knew what was the right thing to do. He walked out of court at a pace that would have done credit to a professional pedestrian. His 14-year-old boy Willie had to run along to keep up to the strides of his long-limbed papa. Reams and the boy had disappeared before the exact turn of events was properly realized. The crowd followed up the reverend celebrity, who was now a prisoner no longer. But Reams had made good speed, and the foremost men in the crowd arrived in the streets only in time to see the clerical coat-tails of Mr. Reams disappear from sight at the corner of Langley and Yates street.

The bird had flown.

The disappointed spectators stood around the corner and discussed the question, and it was rumored that another warrant will be issued.

At Russell & McDonald's
3,000 yards of silk fringe goods at 15c. per yard.

Don't Miss
Clearance Sale commencing to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

Madame Laird,
Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Seasonable.
There has been a decided improvement in the weather the last 24 hours. It is now much brighter and clearer. This will be an advantage for the Port Townsend excursion on Saturday, two trips there and back. The last one returning, being by moonlight, will materially add to the pleasure.

10 Days
Clearance sale at Lansdowne House, Yates street, Tuesday next, July 18th. See small bills.

Death of Rev. T. G. Williams.
Rev. T. G. Williams, who was formerly registrar at Victoria of the supreme court, died in San Francisco on July 13th at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Furlong, aged 82. He is the father of Mrs. Edward Dickinson of this city. The deceased had many friends in this city who will sincerely regret his demise.

Nearly Ready.
The C. P. N. Company's new steamer Transfer will probably be running on the route between the mouth of the Fraser and New Westminster before the end of the week. A large staff of workmen are employed and will endeavor to have her completed by Thursday. She will very likely make her trial trip this evening.

The Conservatory of Music.
There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving class lessons.

Shipment of Salmon.
A shipment of eight carloads of canned salmon will be sent via the Northern Pacific railway, leaving Victoria this evening on the steamer City of Kingston. It is destined to points in the eastern part of Canada and the United States. This is the first large shipment to leave this season. The salmon will be put aboard the Kingston on her arrival and there will not be any delay in the time of her departure.

Passengers for 'Frisco.
The steamer Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from Victoria:—Miss Gildlestone, Miss H. L. Patton, G. H. Girdlestone, W. Preston, G. Stanger, H. Dunverger, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Ethel Brown, F. W. Crondall and daughter, Mrs. E. Mrown, Miss J. Brown, E. Brown, H. Brown, W. A. Wagnor, H. F. R. Vail, W. Cowle, G. Girdlestone, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. M. C. McMartin, W. Moresby and wife, A. E. Jewell, E. Brown, J. Morse and wife, Chas. McKillo, Mrs. F. Adams and two children.

To the Orient.
The Empress of China sailed for Yokohama at 11 last night. She had a fair freight, including among other things, 5000 bales of cotton. Only 60 Chinese took passage; 20 were from Victoria. The saloon passengers were: Dr. Nakagawa, Mr. Hockeridge, Mr. Tissancher, Captain Millar, Messrs. Rosenbaum, Mr. Masujima, Mr. Ogawa, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Dayler, Miss J. Rand, Mr. Dayton, Mrs. Moore, Mr. S. O. Kamato, Mr. N. Horokochi, Mr. Arbuthnot and wife, Miss Dayton, Mr. C. J. Fall and party, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. Matsguta, Mr. J. Edkins.

The Mackenzie Centenary.
Last evening the committe appointed to arrange for the commemoration of the "Mackenzie Centenary" met in Sir William Wallace Hall, and reported that the officers of the Pioneer, St. George's, St. Andrew's, Sons of Erin and Sir William Wallace societies agreed with the views of the committee: that it was desirable to call a public meeting; that the subject should be specially brought before the several societies by their respective secretaries; and that the Board of Trade and the older representatives of the H.B. Co., the mayor of the city and council, and his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, who is a pioneer of British Columbia, be invited to take part in the proceedings on Thursday. The committee will meet on Wednesday (to-morrow) to complete a programme for the occasion of commemorating this event, which forms a connecting link between aboriginal savagery and the present proud position as the western frontier of the Dominion of Canada.

Ministerial Association.
A special meeting of the Ministerial Association was held at 2:30 p.m. yesterday. Dr. Campbell, president, in the chair. A communication was received from the Y. M. C. A. asking the co-operation of the association in the removal of the debt now resting upon them. Moved by P. H. McEwen, seconded by J. Wilkinson, "That we express our deep sympathy with the Y. M. C. A. in their efforts to remove the debt now embarrassing them, and we do hereby commend their cause to our churches." Carried. The president, Dr. Campbell, was appointed to represent the association at the coming Y. M. C. A. convention. After a long discussion re proposed Sailors' Rest at, or near Esquimalt, it was moved by Bishop Cridge, seconded by Rev. E. Robson, "That the association has great pleasure in recommending the laudable project of Miss Rosina Smith, for the establishment of a rest or home for sailors at Esquimalt, to the sympathy and liberality of our congregations, and the public generally."

Get Your Strawberries
Before they are all gone. Red and black currants, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries, at Mrs. F. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street.

IT CARRIED BALLAST.

How a Trout Gathered Weight on the Way From Shawnigan.

Hearing the other day that there was good angling to be enjoyed at Shawnigan Lake, Stanley Phipps, of the lands and works department, brought forth his fishing rod and tackle and made ready to make war upon the crout. Mr. Phipps, before starting for Shawnigan's "bosky dells," met John Fannin, of the provincial museum, and in a burst of confidence confided in him his proposed excursion.

"Well," said Mr. Fannin, with one of those deep smiles for which he is justly noted, "if you can catch me a two-pound trout I'll pay your fare there and back."

"Done!" cried Mr. Phipps with an emphasis that indicated that the proposal was not only welcome to his pocket-book, but that the capture of the two-pound trout would be a matter of considerable certainty. Mr. Phipps, in fact, was delighted with the contract. When he returned next day from Shawnigan, sunburned, blistered, dusty and hungry, he made a bee-line for the haunt of Mr. Fannin.

"Here you are, old man," he shouted. "I've got you a beauty and over the weight, too."

There was a troubled look upon Mr. Fannin's countenance as he listened to this information, but he calmly finished gumming down the starboard flipper of a fine specimen of the lepidoptera regalis, then straightened up and looked Mr. Phipps square in the eyes.

"You have, eh? Well, trot him out and we'll see what the scales say about it."

Mr. Phipps smiled as he drew from the basket a small, consumptive-looking specimen of the genus salmo trutta, Salvelinus fontinalis, and laid it on the scales. The fish tipped the beam at two pounds two ounces. Mr. Fannin stroked his beard and looked puzzled, then gave the scales a poke with his finger to be sure, but there it remained, 2 lbs. 2 oz.

"Gosh, but that fish weighs heavy," he exclaimed.

"Ods fish, eh?" interjected Mr. Phipps, facetiously. "A beauty, too, is he not?"

"Hang me," said Mr. Fannin, "if I see how a little ornery fish like that can weigh two pounds, but I guess it's all right."

So the financial part of the transaction was completed and Mr. Phipps took his departure, while Mr. Fannin proceeded to skin the fish for scientific investigation.

Some days afterwards Mr. Fannin salited Mr. Phipps with, "Hello, you, what about that lump of lead I found in that trout? Only weighed a pound when I got the mineral out of him."

An amicable adjustment of the difficulty was reached very quickly, and all future trout for the museum will be carefully examined before any wagers are laid on their avoirdupois.

TWO VESSELS SEIZED.

Two American Schooners Break the U. S. Regulations of Behring Sea.

The excursion steamer which arrived here last evening from Alaska reports the first two seizures made in Behring Sea. The vessels were the Alexandra, owned by I. Liebes, of San Francisco, and the St. Paul, M. L. Washburn owner. Both were seized by Captain C. L. Hooper, of the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush and are detained for trial on the charge of unlawfully taking sea otter in the vicinity of Sanakh Island. When taken into custody the Alexandra had on board ten sea otter and a couple of seal skins, the catch of the St. Paul being eight sea otter and the same number of seals. Judge Truitt, who will in all probability try the case, was a passenger down by the Queen, and will visit Chicago before returning.

The steamship Queen also fully confirms the report of the loss of the Helen Blum of San Francisco. The wreckage is strewn all along the coast near Cape St. Elias. It is feared that her entire crew of 26 men was drowned. Over 1500 pounds of whalebone was saved from the wreck. The steamer Worlock was at Sitka repairing her machinery in preparation for departure to the Russian side.

At Russell & McDonald's
80 doz. hose at 10c. per pair.

Ladies
Don't forget Clearance Sale, Lansdowne House. Bargains in all lines.

Toronto Ideal Concert Company.
At the Victoria Theatre to-night the first concert of the Toronto Ideals will be given. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

Piano Solo ..."Fantasia"...Arthur Blakeley
Miss Minnie Martin.
Humorous Song."Jolly Company".Anderson
Mr. J. H. Cameron.
Song..."Tell me Beautiful Maiden".Gounod
Miss Lilli Kleiser.
Song..."Hungarian Love Song"...Roeckel
Mr. F. Warrington.
Recitation."Dawn on the Hills of Ireland"
Mr. J. H. Cameron.
Duet....."The Crooked Bawbee"
Miss Lilli Kleiser and Mr. F. Warrington.

PART II.

Recit.—"Christmas Day at the Workhouse."
Mr. J. H. Cameron.
Song ....."Lullaby"
Miss Lilli Kleiser.
Song ....."My Lady's Dower"
Mr. F. Warrington.
Humorous Song....."Two Sweethearts"
Mr. J. H. Cameron.
Duet....."Mr. and Mrs. Bell"
Miss Lilli Kleiser and F. Warrington.
Recitation....."So was I"
Mr. J. H. Cameron.
Trio....."The Tickling Trio"
Miss Lilli Kleiser, Mr. J. H. Cameron and Mr. F. Warrington.
National Anthem.

An Attractive Display.
Cochrane & Munn, the well known and popular druggists, have a most interesting display in the Yates street window of their store. It is a tree which has been tapped and a drain inserted, and through the latter flows a little stream of Hire's root beer. This temperance beverage has grown to great popularity, which it well merits. The enterprising firm mentioned are pushing the article on this market and are making a great name for it. In addition to being a first-class drink the root beer is health-giving. All should see the unique display and sample Hire's root beer. It is great for these hot summer days.

Spencer's Arcade.

JUST ARRIVED

244 WOOL SHAWLS

SUITABLE FOR

Lawn Tennis, Boating and Baby Wraps.

Purchased by Mr. C. Spencer, at a discount of 40 per cent. for cash, ...and will be sold at a SPECIAL PRICE for ONE WEEK....

SEE WINDOW

VICTORIA EXHIBITION

The Annual Fair

...Of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the... NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Driving Park, Victoria, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August the 7th TO August the 12th INCLUSIVE.

The date has been placed earlier this year than formerly—during the beautiful August weather—and exhibitors and visitors may feel perfectly satisfied that there will be a very large display in every department, bright sunshine, an immense attendance, enjoyable sports, and in every way a successful show.

There will be Sports of all kinds, particulars of which will be published later,—

Horse Races, Gymkana, Lacrosse, Athletics, &c.

First-class Band will provide music every day and evening.
Railway and Steamship lines will carry passengers and exhibits at reduced fares.
All entries will finally close on Saturday evening, August 5th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc., on application to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Secretary, Government St., Victoria.

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.
Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.
jy11-2m-d&w

MOVING

Cavin Bros.

Boots and Shoes,

Will move from 94 Douglas St. to 94 Yates St., the store now occupied by Mr. Nicolle (Japanese Store), and to save trouble and expense will sell our stock of

Boots & Shoes,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices For Cash.

Everything in Stock will be sold AT COST.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-3m

NOTICE

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Queen City Building, Loan and Saving Association, Limited, will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Friday, the 21st Inst., at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS:

1. Receiving the annual statement and balance sheet of Secretary, and reports of Secretary and Board of Directors.
2. Voting on amendments to By-Laws.
3. Election of Board of Directors and Secretary for ensuing year.
4. Dealing with such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order.

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

July 12th, 1893.—td

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-tf

Preserving Season

Large Stock of

Apricots

And...

Peaches

Selling at Lowest

Wholesale Prices

Telephone order to

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Telephone No. 83

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

PRISONERS IN FLORIDA.

Shackles Taken Off Convicts Just Before Burial.

Edward Smith, who was recently released from the convicts' camp at East Tuckunee Springs, in Columbia county, Florida, where he was confined for one year, has come to New York and is devoting as much time as he can spare from the work of getting a living toward calling the attention of Governor Mitchell, of Florida, to the abuse of the convicts in that state.

In 1891, says the New York World, Smith went to St. Augustine, where he obtained employment in a livery stable. A few months later the private office of the stable was broken into and robbed. Smith was accused, tried and, although he says he was innocent, was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He was sent to the convicts' camp, which is a stockaded rectangle about 300 feet long by 70 feet wide and 20 feet high. It is divided into two barracks, where about 316 men and 8 women are confined. The stockade is fitted up with wooden bunks, upon which the convicts sleep, chained by the legs to a long "squad chain" that secures each row of prisoners. Every morning at daybreak the prisoners are turned out and marched to their toil under the eyes of guards armed with Winchesters. In winter breakfast is eaten before going to work. In summer it is eaten while at work. At noon they march back to the stockade, where they are said to be allowed two hours for dinner. The "two hours" varies in length. It may be 30 minutes or it may be 80. The duration depends largely upon the necessities of the trade and the temper of the guards. Then they go back to the pits until dark, when they return to the torture chamber to pass the night in misery.

The food consists of corn bread and salt pork, varied on holidays by greens and occasional bits of fresh meat. It is poor in quality and meagre in quantity. A block of corn bread, five by four inches square and perhaps an inch thick, is an allowance, and about four ounces of salt pork goes with it, the whole being washed down by cold water from the spring if the keeper is disposed to be accommodating. This food is distributed by negro prisoners from barrels, and is eaten al fresco. The prison, too, has no such luxuries as plates, cups, knives and forks.

The law requires that a doctor shall be kept at the stockade, but he is often an inexperienced youth and his stock of medical supplies is limited. An idle convict is an expensive one, eating up the provisions and earning nothing in return. The doctor, if he desires the good will of the employers, cannot afford to fool away time on the complaints of convicts. He squares his conscience by believing them to be shamming illness and sends them off to work. When they grope feebly in the pit and drop down exhausted by the side of their shovel the guard knows they are "playing it" on him, because the doctor has said so. The wretched convict is taken to the stockade, held head down by a trusted negro convict who has been relieved from the chain and promoted to the position of overseer, and is flogged into health and vigor. The lash is a broad leather strap about three feet long, riveted in a stout hickory handle. Fifty lashes are a common punishment, although a hundred or more are often given.

If a prisoner persists in being sick he is flogged until he becomes a mass of running sores, and the guards and the doctors then realize that something may be the matter with him. After they have come to this conclusion the invalid is taken to the hospital, in which the convict still wears his chain and shackle, and whatever his ailment may be his accommodations are the same as those of healthy prisoners. If he dies—and strange enough men do die under this Florida treatment—he dies in harness, shackled and chained. The guards, however, are not inhuman enough to bury the dead convict in chains. The chains and shackles cost too much money.

Last year, says Mr. Smith, three maddened wretches who were made desperate from ill treatment, and who preferred death to the living death to which the law had condemned them, stole the locomotive at the shipping track and broke away with it. They were pursued and their trail taken up where they had left the engine. Guards with Winchesters and keen-nosed "catch-hounds" chased them until one man was captured. The second escaped and the third was brought back riddled with bullets, and was buried in official form. Smith says that public opinion in that community, although made callous by usage, was roused by this incident. It was said that the convict was shot while sleeping, and there were threats of mobbing the guards. The trouble blew over, however, for dead convicts have few friends to worry about their fate. There are women at the stockades. They are kept in a separate part of the prison, where the conditions are better than in the male quarters, but still they are vile and inhuman. The women are employed in patching and mending the tatters of the male convicts. Sometimes they have shoes, and at times they have clothing enough to keep them fairly comfortable, but as a rule they are in a most pitiable condition.

STUDENT LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Searching and Rigorous Discipline to Which all Are Subjected.

Nowhere in the world is the student subject to such a strict, searching and rigorous discipline as is the student in a Russian university. From his entrance into school the boy of 10 or 11 years of age has to go through a long and tedious process of training, the nature of which tends more to fit him for army service than to fill the professor's chair. In the preparatory class the boy is taught the names of the royal family in order, and the names of the entire dynasty in their rank and order. These he must know by heart. Next comes the way to render honor and to salute all military officers should he meet them or speak about them. He must also learn by heart the Russian national anthem, "God Save the Czar." Next comes marching and the various military commands. An account is kept of the physical developments of each boy, so that when he is 16 years old it can be seen by his physical progress if he is fit for the army service. At this time the scholar receives a passport of "identification" and a book containing the rules and regulations which are to govern his life in the institution. The discipline the Russian student has to undergo may produce one of two results. The student may be made obedient or abjectly slavish, or the rules and laws by which he is governed may give him food for reflection and create a natural aversion to the authorities. Here are some of the requirements: Each student must wear a military uniform with brass and nickel-plated buttons, which have to be polished every day; each student must also clean his own shoes; mustache and beard are not allowed; hair must be clipped close; smoking and carrying a cane are forbidden, as well as the use of any intoxicants whatsoever. While walking to and from school the student must carry on his back his knapsack filled with books, weighing in all about 25 or 30 pounds. This he must do in all kinds of weather. The student cannot attend any social or public gathering or entertainment; neither can he go to the theatre or concert hall. He must not be seen on the street after 7 p. m. He must not read any newspapers whatsoever, or any books but those written by Russian authors, and approved of by the censor. Anyone observing the violation of any of these rules may demand the student's passport and return the same to the authorities, for which the informer receives a reward, while the student is punished by being locked up for 12 hours in a dark room. Secret societies or organizations among the students are not to be dreamed of; neither are students permitted to gather into groups. Two may converse or speak with one another, but three together are not allowed. A young Russian who says he attended one of these institutions is authority for the statement that there is always among the students one spy in ten. The same person declares that when a spy makes an unfavorable report the student reported against suddenly disappears. In the year of 1885, he affirms, there were 21 disappearances in the St. Petersburg university and double that number in Moscow. If enquiry is made for the missing student the enquirer will be told that the young man was considered a dangerous subject to the community and was therefore removed out of harm's reach. The teachers, professors and directors of universities are appointed by a body selected for that special purpose by the Czar himself. Many parents, knowing the risks and the dangers their boys are subject to while in a Russian university, educate them abroad. The young man sent abroad for education is looked upon by the authorities as a dangerous subject, full of liberal ideas and opinions concerning public problems.—New York World.

Bible Transcribed by a Monk.

The most beautiful volume among the half million in the congressional library is said to be a volume which was transcribed by a monk in the 16th century. The parchment is in perfect preservation. Every one of its thousand pages is a study. The general lettering is in the German text, each letter perfect, as is every one, in coal black ink, without a scratch or blot from lid to lid. At the beginning of each chapter the first letter is large, usually two or three inches long, and is brightly illuminated in red and blue ink. Within each of these capitals is drawn the figure of some saint, some incident of which the following chapter tells is illustrated. There are two columns on a page, and nowhere is traceable the slightest irregularity of line, space or formation of the letters. Even under the magnifying glass they seem flawless. This precious volume is kept under a glass case, which is sometimes lifted to show that all the pages are as perfect as the two which lie open. A legend relates that a young man who had sinned deeply became a monk and resolved to do penance for his misdeeds. He determined to copy the Bible, that he might learn every letter of the divine commands which he had violated. Every day for many years he patiently pursued his task. Each letter was wrought in reverence and love, and the patient soul found only companionship in the saintly faces which were portrayed in these pages. When the last touch was given to the last letter the old man reverently kissed the page and folded the sheets together. Soon afterward he died.

City Life.

A small barrel hoop lay in the middle of the sidewalk in Third avenue near Fourteenth street. Two women tripped on it and came near falling. A small boy kicked it toward the inner edge of the sidewalk, and another small boy, coming along just afterwards, kicked it back again. Two men turned out of their way to walk around it, and another carefully stepped over it. A fat man stubbed his pet corn against it and swore. A shop girl's skirt was torn on a nail in the hoop, and a nurse girl, wheeling a baby carriage over it, nearly upset a squalling infant.

"It's funny nobody'd have sense enough to throw a thing like that into the street," said a man dressed like a farmer, who was the next passer. He picked up the hoop, stepped to the kerb, pulled out a big jack-knife, cut up the hoop, and threw the pieces into the gutter. As he did so a policeman laid a heavy hand on his shoulder and said:—

"What yer doin' there? Don't yer know yer violatin' a nod'nance agen throwin' rubbish in the street? I'm a good mind to run ye in. See?"

"Gosh!" exclaimed the astonished farmer, as he picked up and pocketed the pieces of hoop. Then he moved along slowly, pondering the strangeness of city life.—N.Y. Times.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets.

Lincrusta Walton and Lignomur for wall decorating, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weller Bros.

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

HYDRAZOIC ACID.

A Powerful Explosive Made of Nitrogen and Hydrogen.

Chemists and others interested in this city in the discovery and use of the new explosives are now studying the component parts and character of an acid recently discovered by a chemist, and to which he has given the name of hydrazoic acid. This, it is claimed, is destined to make a new era in the history of explosives. The philosophy of an explosive is generally that in the compound the chemical affinity between the elements going to make up its structure is so slight and the component parts so frailly held together that, being struck or ignited or the process of dissolution started, it breaks up with explosive violence. If the primary elements are solid little force is given, but if there is any quality of a gaseous element contained in its structure, the force of the expanded gas is obviously greater.

The new acid has been christened hydrazoic acid from its composition, which is three parts of nitrogen and one part of hydrogen. It seems strange that in all the years that chemistry has been studied, this acid has escaped discovery till now. It is described as resembling water, fuming strongly in contact with the air, and causing painful wounds when applied to the skin. The acid does not seem to be itself explosive, but the salts it forms with most of the metals are described as being extremely so. It was discovered accidentally, it seems, during the course of an obscure organic investigation, and the strangeness of its properties led to an analysis, and the discovery of the exact nature of its characteristics. Few specimens exist in this country, and the acid has not been studied to any great extent.

The great amount of nitrogen contained in the compound, in proportion to the hydrogen, would naturally lead a chemist to suspect its explosive properties. Nitrogen is one of the elements which by itself seems to be sluggish, inactive gas, uniting with difficulty with other elements, and forming unstable compounds. By far the majority of known explosives contain it, and it is this property of easily leaving the compound of which it forms a part, with great force, that gives it its value as a compound of explosives. In dynamite, for example, is to be found a good example of the instability of nitrogen.

Nearly everyone knows that nitro-glycerine is formed by the addition of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids to ordinary glycerine in an ice-cold state. The composition of this is the glycetyl radical in combination with the nitro group, and it is extremely explosive. To make it safer, it is saturated in infusorial earth, which dries, and is called dynamite. In other explosives—such as gunpowder—picru acid, cupric nitrate and nitrogen play an important part. Nitro-glycerine is exploded only by concussion. It can be burned in an open dish with safety, but this is an experiment very seldom tried.—Baltimore American.

Pere Hyacinthe's Theology.

Pere Hyacinthe's "Testament" is given in The Contemporary Review for July. He summarizes the events of his life in a few eloquent sentences, and avows that were he to begin over again he would act precisely as he did act. He claims to be cosmopolitan as well as a passionate lover of his own country. He recognizes the republic as the only possible form of government for France. He consecrates his remaining years to the preaching of Catholic reform in that country. He is persuaded that Catholic Christianity is approaching a transformation. He says:—"We shall keep with religious reverence the oracles of the prophets of Israel and the apostles of Christianity, the teachings of all the inspired saints of the two Testaments; but we shall no longer confound the Word of God with the human alloy from which a sound exegesis is separating it every day." He maintains that the Bible is not the only revelation, and he holds that there is something of God in all the great religions which have presided over the providential development of humanity. Of science he says:—"It is also a revelation, at once human and Divine, and no less certain than the other." He talks of theology being "no longer in a hurry to close the door against the grand hypothesis of Darwin," and he says:—"We shall teach no longer the arbitrary imputation of the sin of one man to all men, we shall no longer insist that these first pages of Genesis are a strictly historical narrative." Moral and social renovation by means of religious renovation he describes as his last hope, his last word, which he leaves to his son and to his wife, who, he says, "has been—I bless her for it—the companion of my apostolate even more than of my earthly life."

Value of Workmen's Hands.

According to a scale of value furnished by the Miners' Unions and Miners' Accident Insurance Companies, the loss of both hands is valued at 100 per cent., or the whole ability to earn a living. Losing the right hand hand depreciates the value of the individual as a worker 70 to 80 per cent., while the loss of the left hand represents from 60 to 70 per cent. of the earnings of both hands. The thumb is reckoned to be worth 20 to 30 per cent. of the earnings. The first finger of the right hand is valued at 14 to 15 per cent., of the left hand 8 to 13.5 per cent. The middle finger is worth 10 to 16 per cent. The third finger stands least of all in value, although it is, as our writer remarks, like other useless members of the community, surrounded by riches, its value is only 7 to 9 per cent. The difference in the percentages is occasioned by the difference in the trade, the first finger being, for instance, more valuable to a writer than to a digger.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

PURE COFFEE.

THIS IS THE COFFEE THAT WON THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to

H. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties, there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to locations and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

NAKUSP

SLOCAN MINES

The Eldorado of British Columbia

All the ore output now assured to Nakusp by the immediate construction of the NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY, which will start at Nakusp and end at the Forks of Carpenter Creek, directly in the centre of the Slocan Mines.

No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake.

Concentrators and Samplers.

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

RAND BROS.,
General Agents, Vancouver, B.C.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
Agents, VICTORIA.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

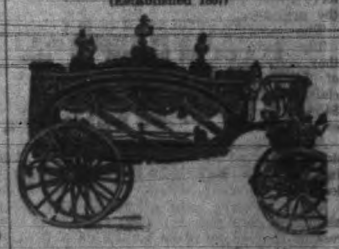
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)



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Government street Victoria.

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FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE.
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN

ABSOLUTELY

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Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well.

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Family Chemist
SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.
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"Land Registry Act."

Sections 32, 34, 35 36 and 39 Lake District.

WHEREAS the certificate of title of George Henry Wilson Brown, dated the third day of April, 1875, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, NOTICE is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Register General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 21st June, 1893. 223-1m-w

Johnston's Fluid Beef

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Ox Beef of Prime Quality.

It supplies the life principles of Beef in a form

EASY OF DIGESTION.

The Great Strength-Giver.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
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REDUCED! 50 doz. REGATTA & PRINT SHIRTS Reduced to 75c each

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

DO THEY MAKE A PROFIT?

It Said the Government Profit by the Keep of City Prisoners.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE V. AND S. RY.

Want to Enter the City by the Way of Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie—Council Approve of the Erection of Telephone Poles.

The regular meeting of the city council was held last evening, Mayor Beaven in the chair. The aldermen present were: McKillican, Miller, Henderson, Baker, Styles, Belyea, Bragg and Munn.

In the finance committee's report there was a recommendation to pay Mr. W. R. Wilson one-half of his fees for the plans and specifications for the isolation hospital.

Ald. Miller wanted to know if it was customary to pay architects anything before buildings were completed.

It was explained that it was customary to do so and the report was adopted.

The committee recommended the payment of other accounts, chief of which was one for $7200 due the provincial government as the city's share of the teachers' salaries.

Ald. Belyea asked how the account for keep of prisoners at the provincial jail was kept and checked. He ventured to say that the city was paying the government twice as much for the prisoners as it cost to keep them. The government had the work of the prisoners in the bargain. He had it on good authority that it only cost the government twenty cents a day to keep a prisoner while the city was charged 50 cents a day.

Ald. Henderson thought the city should have some credit for the work done by the prisoners.

The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported that they could not recommend the payment of the B. C. Terra Cotta Company's claim of $700 balance due for pipe and $454 for interest. The report was adopted.

Ald. Bragg asked if anything had been done to collect the money for constructing the Oak Bay sidewalk under the local improvement by-law.

Mayor Beaven said a small amount had been paid into the treasury. The rest of the money could be collected under the by-law.

The electric light committee reported that they could not recommend the granting of the request of certain residents for an electric lamp at the corner of Cedar Hill road and Hillside avenue, on account of the cost. The superintendent of the electric light system reported that it would cost $387 to place a mast at the point where it was asked for. If the lamp was placed there, there would be no power to run it.

Ald. Miller moved that the report be laid on the table. He, although a member of the committee, had not seen the report. He wished to put in a minority report. If the city plant was not powerful enough, power could be obtained from other plants for a nominal cost.

Ald. Bragg seconded the motion.

Ald. McKillican explained that it was impossible to grant the request until the citizens agreed to increase the plant.

Ald. Baker thought arrangements would soon be made to supply the city with better light.

Ald. Henderson considered the clusters of lights on single poles were useless. If those lamps were distributed on smaller poles they would be more useful.

Ald. Munn was sure that the electric light committee would have to make an attempt to supply the city with more light. They could not let another winter pass before something was done.

Ald. Styles was of the same opinion as Ald. Henderson regarding clusters and single masts.

Ald. Baker wanted to know what the committee was going to do with the $5000 placed on the estimates for electric light purposes.

Ald. Belyea would like to know how much each light in the city cost. The council should then be able to judge how much they should pay a private company, if arrangements could be made with one.

Ald. McKillican said the committee were considering a scheme to change the system from a Brush to a Ball system. The committee would report on the cost of doing this.

The report was laid on the table.

The street committee reported on several matters referred to them. They recommended that Mr. H. Nathan be informed that the city cannot take over streets less than 60 feet wide; that property owners laying asphalt or cement sidewalks be granted 65 cents per cubic yard of such sidewalk; and that the streets in Victoria West be defined.

Mayor Beaven explained that the street by-law would not allow any money to be expended for constructing new sidewalks.

Ald. Henderson—Why not amend the by-law.

The report was adopted with the exception of the clause referring to sidewalks.

Mayor Beaven reported that Caretaker Thomas, of the cemetery, had been pronounced of unsound mind. Mr. Harrison, who had been acting for Mr. Thomas, had made an unfortunate mistake. He had allowed a Chinaman to be interred without a permit. Mr. Harrison, in explanation, said that Mr. Storey, who had buried the Chinaman, had promised to supply a permit the next time he visited the cemetery.

Ald. Miller explained that the medical health officer had to give a certificate of death before a permit would be issued for the burial of a Chinaman. The health officer being out of the city the certificate was not forthcoming.

Ald. Belyea thought it was impossible for the health officer to issue a certificate of death for every Chinaman who died. He could not be expected to attend every Chinaman who was taken sick.

Ald. Munn—The rule is a very wise and useful one. It was made by the health officer himself.

Ald. Baker moved that the report be referred to the cemetery committee, who should also be authorized to recommend to the council a new caretaker. The motion prevailed.

The by-law to authorize the sale of land for taxes was finally passed.

Ald. Belyea's motion approving of the erection of telephone poles on Government street opposite Mr. De Cosmos' property was taken up.

A previous resolution, Ald. Belyea explained, had been defeated, because several aldermen wanted to receive the right to string city wires on the poles. The telephone company, he said, did not have the power to allow anybody to string wires on those poles. The company's charter only gave them power to string telephone wires.

Ald. Munn said he wished to reserve the right to use the poles, as he did not think the city could afford to have a second set of poles, the same as the telephone poles, erected.

Ald. Baker did not think that the company was erecting the poles simply for telephone wires.

The motion was adopted.

Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

To His Worship the Mayor and Council of Victoria City:

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to send herewith for the consideration of your honorable body a plan showing the route within the city limits of a proposed deviation of the Victoria and Sidney railway.

"Should you sanction the proposed change it is intended to locate a line from Elk lake, by way of Lost Lake and the open country by way of Mount Tolmie, reaching the city limits at the south boundary of lot 34, thence along the western boundary of lot 8 A to the N E corner of lot 46; thence through lot 38 to the junction of Chambers' street and the proposed extension of Bay street; thence along the line of Bay street to Quadra street.

"It is not known from surveys already made that the deviation above outlined would be a considerable improvement in respect of grades and curvature on the present located line between Elk lake and the city.

"The approval by your honorable body of the accompanying plan is respectfully requested."

Ald. Munn moved that the letter be laid on the table for further consideration at a future meeting.

Ald. Miller thought the matter should be decided to-night; the company should not be obstructed. The route by which the company proposed to enter the city was a good one.

Ald. Belyea thought the route was the best for the city and the company.

Ald. Styles was of opinion that the council should be informed as to where the terminal point would be.

Ald. Baker seconded Ald. Munn's resolution for a future meeting to consider the matter. The motion was adopted.

J. St. Clair Blackett, of the Union Assurance Society, wrote asking for a share of the city business. Referred to the finance committee.

The council adjourned at 10:45.

CENSUS STATEMENTS AGAIN.

To the Editor: May I ask for a little space in your columns to notice the defence set up for the government in this census matter?

Briefly put, that defence—and we have heard it often enough in the house and through the organs to be quite familiar with it—is, "the government's motives are pure and patriotic, and therefore their acts and utterances must not be criticised."

Such a proposition, of course, transcends all argument, but for the benefit of ordinary people who stick to the old fashion of judging motives from actions I venture to set forth a few of the latter.

We do not know just what the government has asked for from the census office. We need only, therefore, remark as to that that they did not ask for it until they were forced to do so. They knew, however, early in 1891 that the census would not give the relative populations of our provincial constituencies. They also knew that it did not distinguish Indians from whites. Their promise in 1890 was that they would not wait four years but would redistribute as soon as possible after the census. As I have shown, they knew in 1891 that the census would be of use to them, in redistribution, only as a sort of general guide or check. Up to the close of last session what had they done to obtain the further information necessary? Nothing.

What were their actions in respect to the census? On the 6th of January, 1892, they sent to the government at Ottawa a paper (sess. papers, 1892, pp. 411 et seq.) in which elaborate calculations were entered to show that at least 12,000 of the white population of British Columbia had been omitted from the census. The paper acknowledged the fact that the census of 1881 had shown some 10,000 less Indians than the Indian department estimated; it also declared that the Indians, at least near the settled parts of the province, were decreasing, but it adds that the "more careful enumeration" of them (in 1891) resulted in showing a big increase over 1881. A return presented to the house on 20th Feb. last shows that nothing further was done in this direction. The paper had served its purpose. The department at Ottawa was duly impressed with the "fact" that the Indian department estimate for 1891 was a trustworthy showing of the number of Indians who would be included in the census of that year. Notwithstanding the redistribution promise in the last "speech from the throne," the following is the very next move of this pure-motived government, whose promises are so sacred:

"Feb. 20th, 1893. Hon. J. H. Turner to J. Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture, Ottawa. Please wire total of Indians on mainland, B. C. Also total Indians on Vancouver island."

Mark the date. Mr. Lowe, with the authority of a B. C. state paper to back him, went of course to the Indian department report and wired the totals he got there. What else could he do? Then telegram followed telegram until we had the now celebrated "figures," and all through the correspondence the government, who had been able to demonstrate, only a year before, that the census put the population 12,000 or so under the mark, uttered not one word of protest, made not one criticism, but took the position that it was utterly and absolutely unable to form an opinion about the matter.

Again, if the state paper of Jan. 6th, 1892, was honest—if the government then believed that the census was radically wrong and misleading, what are we to make of their constant assertion now that they meant to found redistribution on the census, and that their promise in the speech was made in good faith and with that intention, coupled with the fact that they waited till the house had been a month in session before they made the first effort to get some further information to throw light on the census details?

Now take the whole of this telegraphic correspondence and all government utterances thereon founded, and what have you? Mainland-Island. Interesting information, no doubt; but only remotely and indirectly useful in the matter of a redistribution of seats in the province.

Take again the hot and furious denunciation of those who have, calmly and logically, criticised the financial standing of the province, and contrast it with the meek and silent acceptance, nay the half-endorsement, of figures as to population, which are evidently erroneous, and which are also very damaging as showing a rate of progress much less satisfactory than had been anticipated.

A quiet survey of the whole matter leads to this conclusion: The government felt that its pledge given in 1890 could not be absolutely ignored with safety, and it therefore, in the sessions of 1892 and 1893, used the pretext which it found ready to its hand in the Indian department estimate of native population, to dodge out of the fulfilment of its promise. The simple fact of the absolute failure between the sessions above named, to follow the matter up by investigations either in the province or at Ottawa, would be quite sufficient proof of this, without the strong corroborative evidence furnished by the nature of the effort subsequently made.

J. C. BROWN.

New Westminster, July 17th, 1893.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 30 pounds Sal Soda.

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LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG G. TRADE MARK. CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 16 Blanchard, corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

July 11th, 1893.

To Ship Owners.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has taken the CLYDE SHIP YARD, at Rock Bay, Victoria, and is now prepared for all kinds of work, new or old.

Small orders thankfully received and big ones in proportion.

ORLANDO WARNER.

July 3-1mo.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

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THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to trans only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent.; easy terms.
¼ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $30 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,950.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $8,000; very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Basic lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS, 5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

VICTORIA RICE MILLS ROLLER FLOUR MIL 62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., The Leading Opticians. 150 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and dispatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS, Manager

National Electric Tramway & Lighting Co., Limited Liability.

An Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office, Store Street, on Saturday Evening, July 15th, at 8 o'clock. OBJECT:—To authorise a further loan upon the security of the property of the Company.

C. T. DUPONT, Secretary.

Victoria, July 7, 1893.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C. (Mention this paper.)

DUCK LUNG, Groceries and Provisions

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE & INTELLIGENCE BUREAU. Contractor for Chinese labor at short notice. 42 Fingard Street, Victoria. P.O. Box 497.

MILK GRANULES.

The Ideal Food for Infants!

It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk.

It is absolutely free from Starch, Glucose and Cane Sugar, and when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

MORTON ON TRIAL.

An Enormous Crowd Fills the Court House This Morning.

AN ADJOURNMENT OF ONE WEEK

Information Changed to Assault With Intent to Commit Grievous Bodily Harm—Fresh Bail Immediately Furnished by Friends.

New Westminster, July 18.—When the H. E. Morton case was called in the police court at 11 this morning, the charge being assault with intent to kill one L. A. Lewis on July 15th, the building was literally packed to the doors. Barristers Leamy and Howay prosecuted, A. M. Henderson for the defence. The prosecution said they were ready to proceed. Mr. Henderson said he was not. In support of this he put in Morton's affidavit to the effect that he had not had time to consult counsel and prepare defence. His counsel asked adjournment for one week. The prosecution objected, resting their contention on the fact that these were not grounds for adjournment, and that defence must show want of witnesses. The bench said if Mr. Henderson was in a position to say he intended to call witnesses there would be grounds for granting an adjournment. Mr. Henderson thought it was only right to his client to be given an opportunity to further consider his defence. He would call witnesses to meet the prosecution, and had every reason to believe they would be here a week from that day. Mr. Henderson then put in another affidavit to the effect that the names of the witnesses he wished to call were W. H. Ellis, W. G. Burns, W. Cullin and A. E. Macnaughton of Victoria, Robt. Cheyne of Vancouver, and several others whose names were not known to him. Mr. Howay objected to adjournment, because several of the witnesses named in the affidavit were present, and also that the affidavit did not show if the witnesses would give material evidence. Eventually the bench granted an adjournment of a week from to-day in the interests of the administration of justice. The prosecution were allowed to amend the information to assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. He was then admitted to bail, himself in $500, W. G. Burns of Victoria and Ald. Gifford of Westminster in $500 each.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Sunset Lodge, K. of P., will give the second degree to-night.

—Peter Sanliger, merchant, of Store street, has assigned to James Hastie.

—School Trustee Throup of Sooke was on Saturday re-elected to the position which he holds.

—The winning ticket in the drawing for Cavin Bros.' prize piano, No. 4,642, was held by Mrs. Robinson, Cadboro bay road.

—The board of management of the British Columbia Agricultural Society will meet this evening at the office of the secretary.

—Constable James Hunter has gone to Cariboo, where he will take the place of Policeman Robb as guard on the treasure stage.

—The case against Sing Wat Tune, charged with not paying the taxes of his employees, was dismissed in the police court this morning.

—The tickets for the at home of the Victoria cricket club at the Mount Baker hotel on Thursday night are meeting with a very ready sale.

—Mr. Butterfield, whose absence from the city caused some alarm, is safe, being encamped with a companion on one of the islands on the gulf.

—A meeting of delegates of the British Columbia lodges of the Young Men's Institute will be held in Vancouver shortly to form a northwest grand jurisdiction.

—Invitations have been issued for a select social party to be held at Oliver's hall on Thursday evening. Refreshments will be served at the New England restaurant.

—There will be a select social party in Oliver's Hall, Broad street, on Thursday evening, for which invitations are being issued. The affair promises to be a very pleasant one.

—John Tollich of the fish market, 51 Johnson street, is not the John Tulloch who was charged in the police court with blowing tobacco smoke into a lady's face on the street.

—Percival C. Barnswell, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Barnswell, died yesterday. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 p. m. from the house, 292 Johnson st.

—Staff Captain Nellie Banks, in charge of the local corps of the Salvation Army for two years, left for the east this morning under marching orders. Her successor has not yet been named.

—District lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., met at Saanich on Friday in its quarterly session. There were 33 representatives of the subordinate lodges present. Reports from various committees were read and adopted, showing that the work of the past four months has been very successful. Bro. Gilchrist was appointed as a delegate to the British Columbia grand lodge, which will meet here on Dec. 5th. The I. O. G. T. has a larger membership in the province, in proportion to population, than any other province in Canada.

THEY TAKE IT COOLLY.

Victory for Seamen's Union—Benedicts Caught Napping.

Nanaimo, July 18.—The Coast Seamen's Union scored a point yesterday when Capt. Jorgensen of the bark Alex. McNeil paid off his non-union crew and shipped a full crew from the union office. The captain was disgusted with the crowd he had and declared they were not sailors at all. The union men take the victory very coolly, and are of opinion that all vessels on the coast will eventually have to do the same as the McNeill's captain.

There is a probability of the owners of the East Wellington mines accepting the miners' terms of 10 per cent. reduction. When the management informed the men that the day labor would be affected, they were told that was a matter which would require the whole of the laborers of the island to settle, as it was a recognized wage of $2.50 per day. Further particulars will be made known to the men to-day.

The police made a raid on a house of ill-fame on Sunday night and found nine married men in the house. The woman who kept the den was fined $50 and an inmate $25. The married men are now suffering torture of mind in fear that they will be brought before the magistrates and exposed. The owner of the house in question has been notified that unless he gets respectable tenants he will be prosecuted under the municipal act.

J. A. Thompson has re-purchased the Central Hotel, which will be conducted under the management of J. E. McDonald.

The N. A. A. A. games were largely attended yesterday afternoon and the races satisfactorily conducted.

The fast sloop Minnie, lately belonging to the Coast Seamen's Union agency, was sold under the hammer on Saturday last and realized $150.

AGAINST SECOND READING.

Council and the Tramway By-Law—Rev. Mr. Pedley Resigns.

Vancouver, July 18.—The city council last night voted down the second reading of the by-law to purchase the street railway, with the intention to take it up next week, but in the form the motion was put it will require a two-thirds majority to re-instate the by-law, for which a majority cannot be obtained.

The C.P.R. are applying for a patent of about a mile of foreshore on Burrard Inlet opposite the centre of the city. The council have petitioned the Governor-General to decline such a patent.

Rev. J. W. Pedley has resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational church. His resignation was a surprise to everyone.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The attorney-general for the crown to-day concluded his argument in reply to Mr. Davis, who appeared for the appellant in the C. P. R. vs. the crown. Judgment was reserved.

At 3 p. m: Messrs. Justices Crease, Walkem and Drake sat as a Full Court to hear the case of J. R. Foord vs. the crown, being an appeal from a decision of Mr. Chas. J. Major of New Westminster confirming the assessment of the appellant's property. The appeal was based on the following grounds among others, viz.: (1) that the wild-land tax is unconstitutional; (2) that the fact that the C. P. R. runs through a portion of the property is a sufficient improvement to exempt the property from the wild land tax; (3) that the appellant is doubly taxed for some lots, one tax going to the government and the other to the municipality. Mr. Gordon Hunter for the crown raised the preliminary objection that the notice did not contain the grounds of appeal as required by rule 673, supreme court rules, but the court gave permission to amend the notice. As the gentleman whose judgment is appealed from took no notes of evidence, and as therefore the court had no evidence before it, an adjournment was taken until Monday next, when witnesses will be examined on oath.

The case of McNamara vs. the New Westminster Southern railway stands over until October.

A Sea Monster.

There was on view to-day at Constantine's fish store, opposite Redfern's clock on Government street, a very large halibut, weighing 165 pounds after being cleaned. The head weighed 21 pounds. The fish was caught by Constantine himself near Discovery island, opposite Oak Bay. It will supply quite a number of meals when cut up into toothsome steaks for Victorians. Sometimes larger halibut than the one now referred to are caught in the waters surrounding Vancouver island, but this, as it weighed over 180 pounds, was quite large enough to haul in comfortably. So says Constantine.

PERSONAL.

Louis Casey is at Comox on a business trip.

E. J. Palmer is down from Chemainus, and is at the Driard.

F. J. Claxton returned last evening from a trip to New Westminster.

W. Moresby and wife, of Westminster, left for San Francisco to-day.

W. L. Bull and family will go east to-night over the Northern Pacific.

Deputy Attorney-General A. G. Smith returned from the mainland last night.

T. D. Conway, of Chemainus, and W. H. Lomas, of Duncan's, are at the Oriental.

R. Bergoff will leave for Tacoma and the east to-night over the Northern Pacific.

A. E. Macnaughton and Mrs. Macnaughton went over to the mainland this morning.

Rev. Father Swoere, S.J., of Seattle, is in the city preaching a retreat to the sisters.

It is expected that his lordship Bishop Lemmens will leave New York to-morrow for Rome.

W. G. Cameron and Miss Agnes Cameron leave to-night for Chicago over the Northern Pacific.

Mrs. E. F. Fenollosa and child and Mrs. N. C. Millet leave to-night for Chicago and Boston over the Northern Pacific.

Fred Main, Edward Twiner, J. Clinton and wife, and Hugh F. R. Vail, all of San Francisco, are registered at the Victoria.

Edward Brown, a prominent insurance man of California, accompanied by a party of six, passed through the city this morning on the way home from Chicago.

W. T. Kinney, well known in several parts of the province as a successful and popular school teacher, left by the steamship Warrimoo for Australia, where he will try his fortune.

Mrs. L. Hall left for Nanaimo on this morning's train to pay at a concert to be held at that place in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church.

10 Days

Clearance sale at Lansdowne House, Yates street, Tuesday next, July 18th. See small bills.

Stop

paying rent and buy a nice two-story house on monthly payments, equal only to rent.
PAGE & WINNETT.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mixed paints, lead, oil, varnish, brushes, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weiler Bros.

At Russell & McDonald's

50 doz. childs' straw hats at 10c. each.

The Fraser Falling.

Ashcroft, B.C., July 18.—The river at Soda Creek is falling at the rate of one foot a day.

Ruined by Rain.

Toronto, July 18.—The continued rain in western and northern Ontario is ruining the unprecedentedly heavy crops of hay. In many districts where it has been cut for over a week it is yet in the field, badly discolored. Most of the crop will be lost.

Hard Times Down East.

Woonsocket, R.I., July 18.—The wool sorters, some 25 in number, employed in Slater, south village, woollen works in Worcester, Mass., were discharged last evening after closing up all the wool ready for that department. It is reported that as soon as each department can finish its work the entire woollen plant will be stopped until further notice. This is a 55 set card factory, employing some 800 hands, and it will be the first time in the history of the mill that they have had to close.

Disorderly Bathers.

Complaints are being made about some bathers who frequent the Arm between the Island and the bridge. Most of those who swim there wear the regulation bathing suit and behave themselves, but there are some who wear either light trunks or nothing at all. This naturally makes it unpleasant for ladies who are fond of boating. A visit by the police might alter matters and keep the few who do not behave themselves, in order. On Sunday several men without any clothing whatever were rowing all over the Arm.

Naval Trial.

Washington, July 18.—The report of the navy trial board, of the recent trip of the practice ship Bancroft, received at the navy department shows the vessel met every requirement satisfactorily, proving herself to be a good sea boat, and her guns were fired with good results. The report has been referred to the various bureaus for examination, and when it shall appear that the contract requirements have been met, the reserve payments will be made and the vessel will belong to the United States.

Worth More Than Gold.

Some drugs are worth more than gold. Cocaine is common enough to-day, but a few years ago it cost over £100 an ounce. Now it is just three halfpence a grain. Other drugs used in medicines are exceedingly costly. There is eserine, or Physotiquine, which costs at the manufacturers' about $132 an ounce. It is very rarely used—generally by oculists for dilating the pupil of the eye, in opposition to atropia. It has just the contrary effect to that of opium. Opium makes the eyes heavy and dull. You see them encircled with dark rings. Eserine causes them to shine and sparkle. "Generally speaking, costly drugs are used in infinitesimal quantities," said a druggist. "In an ounce you may have a supply for 437 possible patients. Think, then, of the length of time an article will remain in one's hands! Yet these medicines must be kept, for the simple reason that you must have them when prescribed. Here in this tiny little bottle is a drug so valuable, and used in such minute doses, that to recover the money it cost and the profits on dispensing, we have to sell to 43,750 persons. Think of the number of druggists in the city, think of the comparatively small number of people for whom this particular medicine is prescribed, and then you will agree that the druggist requires a fair interest to compensate him for the length of time he must wait for any return for his invested capital."

At Russell & McDonald's

20c. dress goods for 5c. per yard.

Electricity and Railways.

The first electric locomotive has been built at Lynn, Mass., and is now in practical operation in the yard of the General Electric company. While all the railroads have recognized that it was but a question of time when steam as a motive power would give way to electricity, it has remained for the Boston & Maine railroad to take the first steps to have a part of their line electrically equipped. The Crescent Beach branch of this road has been selected for the trial of the new electrical locomotives which will haul the freight and passenger trains over that branch of the Boston & Maine system. The overhead trolley construction will be used. The power will probably be furnished from the Lynn River Works of the General Electric Company.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer R P Rithet from Westminster—H B Sharkley, wife and son, S Brown wife and five children, W Preston, C E Mathiston, Mr and Mrs Matin, J P Luxton, J McKillop, Mary Saunders, Ada Saunders, Emma Saunders, Mrs Batchelor, R Morrinson, D McPhadden, F R Pemberton, S Clay, W H Lomas, S J Claxton, H Gore, G Gennelle, T Roberts, J Wilson, W Godfrey and boy, G T Payne, J Patterson, H Duringer, A G Smith, Mr and Mrs Moresby.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer R. P. Rithet from Westminster—R P Rithet & Co, G Preston, C P N Co, Victoria Brewing Co, Wetler Bros, Sing Kee, John Ord, J H Brown, F Norris, Ames Holden Co, Alex Wilson, Jas McDowell, E G Prior & Co, F D & Brodie, J & A Clearihue, Nicholles & R, Hong Lee & Co, J Phillip, Mrs D Cannart, Vulo & Brooks, Sam Reid, Dom Exp Co.

DIED.

BARNSWELL—In this city, on the 17th inst., Percival Charles, fourth son of James and Mary Barnswell, aged 8 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 p.m. from the parents' residence, No. 292 Johnson street. Friends are invited to attend.

The standard blood purifier, strength builder and nerve helper is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's, because Hood's Cures.

As I am Retiring from Business I will make the best

CABINET PHOTOS

AT

$3 PER DOZ., CASH,

For One Month only.

SKENE LOWE,
Late Hall & Lowe.

THE BUSINESS FOR SALE as a Going Concern.

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
MILLINERS, ETC.,
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

AS A RESULT OF OUR SEASON'S BUSINESS WE HAVE A HOST OF

REMNANTS

AND

ODDMENTS

THROWN OUT IN EACH DEPARTMENT

At Extremely Low Prices

See Our Goods And Prices Before Purchasing.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS

12 yards of Dress Goods for $1

12 yards of Flannelette for $1

12 yards 36 inch wide White Calico for $1

12 yards White Satin Stripe Muslin for $1

10 yards Brown Holland for $1

White Sheeting, 5 yards for $1

Unbleached Sheeting, 5 yds. for $1

Lace Curtains, 50c. per pair.

Remnants of Carpets, Very Cheap

A lot of Umbrellas and Parasols at Cost.

A Big Lot of Odd Lace Curtains at 25c. each.

J. Horner & Co.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes.

OUR PRICE LIST.

Men's Extra Large, Hand Made Hickory Shirts, 75c., good value at $1.
Men's Extra Large Blue Serge Shirts, all wool, $1.50; worth $2.50.
Men's Blue Jean Pants, copper rivetted, $1; worth $1.50.
Men's Blue Denim Overall's, copper rivetted, 90c.
Linen Collars, $1 50 a doz, 15c. each; sold everywhere at $2 and $2 50 a doz.
Men's Flannelette Overshirts, with band or collar, $1 $1 25 and $1.50.
Boys' Serge Suits, $1.25, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4.

Our Prices are Lower than Elsewhere.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS, 35 & 37 Johnson St.

PICNIC PARTIES

EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC CAN BE OBTAINED AT

HENRY SAUNDERS'

39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Canned Poultry, Meats, Soups, Fish, Fruits, Etc.
Temperance Beverages, Violet and Ginger Champagne
Finest Imported Ports, Sherries, Madeiras and Champagnes.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.
Established 1873.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Reed, Rattan and Bamboo Furniture,

Comprising Novelties in
Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Tables, Cabinets, Screens, Easels, Etc., Etc.

Juvenile High Grade Safety Bicycles,

With solid rubber tires, with nickel mountings; warranted first-class in every particular, $25 each.

Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons and Boys' Velocipedes in Great Variety
Large Stock of High Grade Pressed Glassware.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... £500,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £200,000 $1,095,333.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 5½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1893. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, AGENT

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.